The New-York Times.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

THE ENGLISH MISSION TO DON CARLOS.

FIGHTING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF IRUN—CARLIST REPULSE FROM BEHOBIE—"WAR TO THE DEATH."

From Our Special Correspondent.

BAYONNE, Friday, Oct. 16, 1874.

In my last letter I advised you of the arrival at Bayonne of Sir Gilbert Campbell, the President of the English Carlist Committee, and also of Col. Payen-Payne, the founder of that society. I called upon these gentlemen yesterday, and was very kindly received. I have already told you that Col. Payne, when I saw him in London, showed every desire to assist me in obtaining reliable news concerning the movements of the Carlist forces, and I was much pleased to find that the President was equally anxious to further my object. Sir Gilbert informed me that they had been at Pau on the previous day and had there been very well received by Doña Marguerita, "the Queen," to whom Don Carlos has been married about six years. They have four children, the eldest of whom, the Infante Jayme, Prince of the Asturias, was born on the 27th of June, 1870. An address to Doña Marguerita was read by Col. Payne, of which the following is a translation:

Address of the English Carlist Committee to Her Majesty Doña Marguerita, at Villa Ader, Pau, France, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1874:

May it please your Majesty, we, the representatives of the Carlist Committee in England, have had the signal honor of being deputed to lay at your feet the offer of the service and the efforts of this section of our countrymen. Perfectly conscious that the world is at this moment engaged in a gigantic and almost universal struggle, in which the excesses of democracy are opposed to ancient monarchical rights, in which atheism combats revealed religion, and by the issue of which the honor, the security, and the well-being of the present and future generations are essentially effected, we vigorously and with conviction take the side of legitimacy and of religion. We are well aware that the struggle in which His Majesty is at present engaged with so much bravery and devotion must necessarily and materially lead to an important solution of this great question. We are most happy to assure you of the entire devotedness and of the continued efforts of our party in England. Our mission cannot fail to be crowned with perfect success if we receive the necessary instructions by which the English Carlists can aid your Majesties, in a manner at once efficacious and practical, toward the success of this great cause of right and justice, of which his Majesty the King is the worthy and illustrious champion.

Signed on behalf of the English Carlist Committee.

GILBERT E. CAMPBELL, Bart.
J. B. PAYEN-PAYNE, Colonel.

Altogether the interview lasted for nearly an hour, at the conclusion of which "the Queen" rose from her seat, bowed, and the two gentlemen retired. Shortly afterward Doña Marguerita sent them two of her photographs to the hotel at which they were stopping. Sir Gilbert and his friend arrived at Bayonne on the evening of the 14th, and will cross the frontier in a few days en route for the headquarters of Don Carlos, at Puerte la Reina, near Estella. I understand that this visit has been made by the special request of Don Carlos.

Simultaneously with the attack upon Irun on Monday, the 12th, the Carlists attacked Behobie, which is situated on both sides of the River Bidassoa, the bridge leading to the road to Irun forming the means of communication. Irun is about two miles from Behobie, in the direction of the coast, and is situated upon the banks of the river mentioned. About three miles further on is Fuentarabia, which is but a short distance from the mouth of the Bidassoa, which for some miles marks the frontier line between France and Spain. Nearly opposite to Fuentarabia, on the French side of the river, but rather more inland, about a mile from the shore of the Bay of Biscay, and the same distance from the bank of the River Bidassoa, is Hendaye. Between Irun and the Spanish portion of Behobie a strong post has been established, which it was supposed would prevent the Republicans advancing in any force to the assistance of Behobie, as the Carlists guarded the road running along the river bank, as well as covered the passage by way of the river. There were a large number of Republicans assembled in the Custom-house on the right hand side of the road looking toward Irun, and from this part a constant fire was kept up upon the Carlists, who were attacking this place. A strong fire was also kept up upon them from the bridge, upon the Spanish side of which a number of Republican soldiers were stationed. Finding that the shots from the Carlist soldiers were frequently passing over the river and lodging in French soil, the supply of cartridges was stopped by the officers in command, according to one statement, and according to another the attacking party had expended all their ammunition. I am unable to state positively which was the case, but I can bear testimony to the fact that after ten hours' of fighting the firing was all on the Republican side, and the Carlists were rushing about with empty rifles and carbines. This state of affairs was communicated to the Republicans in the fortress at Irun, and they manned a boat with a small cannon, and rowed up the Bidassoa in the direction of Behobie, intending to land there, and, attacking the Carlists in the rear, to drive them back to the mountains. To reach Behobie, as already explained, it was necessary to pass the Carlist post on the banks of the river between Irun and the place where the fighting was going on. Upon coming opposite to this post the boat was rowed to the French side of the river. A strong fire was immediately opened upon them by the Carlists, and four men in the boat were killed, others being wounded. So hot was the firing from the Carlist post that the Republicans were compelled to land upon the French territory, when the boat and its contents, the small cannon already alluded to, and a number of cartridges were taken possession of by the French authorities. News being conveyed to the Republicans at Irun, that their boat had failed in the attempt to pass the Carlist out-post, they sent off three other boats manned by about thirty-five men, well supplied with arms and ammunition. These boats passed the Carlist post with a loss of three men killed and several wounded, and landed a short distance from Behobie. They immediately advanced upon the town, and the Carlists seeing them well armed, and believing that instead of coming by water they had attacked their post near Irun and made their way along the river bank, were under the impression that they were advancing in much greater force, and having no ammunition with which to return the fire which was opened up upon their flank, they vacated the position they had occupied in some of the houses at Behobie, and retired to the mountains, leaving the town once more in the possession of the Republicans.

While the fighting was going on at Behobie the French soldiers were looking on from the other side of the river, and several bullets crossed over the frontier line. I saw a French soldier who was badly wounded in the ankle, and he was making a horrible row over it, partly caused by the pain he was evidently suffering, and partly because all opportunity of retaliating for the injury received was denied to him.

The fighting at Behobie on Monday was undeniably "without quarter" on either side. I saw one Carlist soldier being dragged in a wounded state in the direction of the bridge. His leg had been smashed, and a couple of Republican soldiers were dragging him along by the wounded limb. As the party passed one or two Republican soldiers near the entrance to the bridge, he was struck upon the head with the butt end of a rifle, and killed upon the spot.

HENDAYE, Oct. 17.—I have just arrived here from Bayonne. There is a shell fired occasionally from the fort at Irun, but in other respects all is quiet.

In consequence of the note from the Spanish Ambassador, the French officials have become very active along the Pyrenean frontier.

A WESTERN SENSATION.

OLD WORLD POLITICS IN THE NEW—COUNT VON ARNIM'S SECRETARY, WITH ALL THE DOCUMENTS, AT ST. LOUIS—HE IS SENT BACK TO GERMANY AT BISMARCK'S REQUEST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The *Commercial* to-day contains the following special dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—On Wednesday evening last a young German, whose name cannot be learned, was taken in charge by Thomas Lanergan, manager of the detective association of this city. The order for his capture came by cable from Bismarck, in Berlin. He was an Under Secretary to Count Von Arnim when that nobleman was officiating as Minister at Paris. At the time the letters of Bismarck to the Count were abstracted from the archives of the Paris Legation, a portion of them were confided to the care of the Under Secretary, with instructions to keep himself out of the way. He remained concealed until Von Arnim's arrest, and about six weeks ago he started for New-York, and proceeded thence to Kansas City, Mo., where he remained for two weeks. At the expiration of that time he came to St. Louis, where he arrived ten days ago. He took lodgings in the aristocratic portion of the city under an assumed name. Money seemed to be plentiful with him, and he made no effort to secure employment. When Von Arnim was admitted to bail he pledged himself to secure the return of the Under Secretary, and also of the papers in his possession, and furnished Bismarck with the clue to his whereabouts. Bismarck's dispatch was to the German officials at Washington, and they communicated with Lanergan here. He immediately put himself in communication with the Under Secretary, who only demanded that the request for his return should come from Von Arnim. Upon being satisfied that it was his master's wish he consented to go back to Berlin. He had left the papers and letters in charge of a German merchant in New-York. On Wednesday night he left St. Louis for the East, via the Vandalia route, arriving in New-York Friday night, receiving his papers and setting sail to-day for Europe. There has been an effort on the part of the detectives to conceal the affair, but it has leaked out through a friend of the Under Secretary, who also refuses to give the man's name. The detectives upon being questioned admit that they sent such a man to Europe upon advices from Berlin, but decline to give his name, or tell how far he was connected with Von Arnim or the abstracted State documents, though they admit he was wanted for political reasons.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

NO HEARTY SUPPORT OF THE LATEST AMENDMENTS GIVEN BY THEM—MR. BLAINE'S ARRAIGNMENT OF THEM.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1.—Speaker Blaine addressed a large audience of Republicans at the City Hall last night, urging the claims of the Republican Party, on the ground that the Democrats do not heartily support the constitutional amendments. Mr. Blaine having been reported as saying in a speech at Worcester that "there has never been in any convention of the Democratic Party, national, State, county, or district, a single declaration agreeing to abide by that (fourteenth) amendment." The Springfield *Republican* of yesterday called his attention to the fact that the last Democratic National Convention, by a vote of 662 to 70, adopted a platform containing this plank:

"We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution."

Mr. Blaine said, with reference to this, "I have said that no Democratic convention that was a true exponent of the party, and speaking its spirit has, by a single declaration, agreed to stand by the Fourteenth Amendment. I am reminded by the Springfield *Republican* that the Baltimore Convention of 1872 did so. I say that that convention was not an exponent of the Democratic party at all. They agreed to take Mr Greeley, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, on his own confession of faith. He was committed to the support of that amendment, and they took him as a man takes a farm with the incumbrances. He was disastrously defeated, and the moment the Greeley restraint was taken off they went back to their old principles. I repeat that no Democratic convention, pure and simple, has expressed an intention to abide by these amendments.

OUR CANALS.

AN APPEAL FROM THE BUSINESS MEN OF BUFFALO—THEY RECOMMEND CANAL COMMISSIONER BARKLEY FOR RE-ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—The following appeal, signed by fifty-four leading bankers, merchants, and shippers of Buffalo, regardless of party, will appear in to-morrow's papers:

"We, the undersigned business men of Buffalo, who are identified with her commercial interests, hereby appeal to the friends of the canals throughout the State to support the constitutional amendments at the coming election, especially that to article 7; and we also urge them for vote for Alexander Barkley for Canal Commissioner, as against Adin Thayer, the former being a practical canal man, having been identified with the canal commerce all his life, while the latter knows little about it, and is in the service of the New-York Central Railroad, the great competitor of the water route. We look upon these matters from a business point of view, and believe that they should be paramount to all political considerations."

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—The harbor tug Favorite towed the schooner Willie Heller to Lake Erie last night, and in attempting to throw off the line it became jammed, and the schooner, moving on rapidly, capsized and sunk the tug. The cook (woman) was drowned.

The schooner Queen City has been got off, and arrived at Malden this morning. The second mate was accidentally killed on Friday night.

A vessel, name not ascertained, lumber-laden, is ashore on Green Island Shoals, in the Straits of Mackinaw.

The barge H. H. Brown, which was sunk at the Lime Kilns, in Detroit River, arrived here to-day.

BOATING.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 1.—The boat-race on Saturday afternoon, between the crew from the Seniors and Juniors of Trinity College, Capt. Dubois, and the crew from the Sophomores, Capt. Hooker, distance two and one-half miles, was won by the latter in 13:28¾.

FRENCH NOTES.

THE ELECTIONS—THE SPANISH FRONTIER.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES ALL ALONG THE LINE—THE SPANISH MEMORANDUM DISCUSSED—M. THIERS AND THE SUPPOSED BRIGANDS.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 19, 1874.

The elections of yesterday resulted in Republican victories all along the line. The Duc De Padoue was beaten by M. Senard, as it was evident he would be from the moment that the Government entered the field against him. M. Senard owes many thanks to M. Chabaud La Tour, the present Minister of the Interior. In the Pas-de-Calais, M. Braeme, Republican, had about 39,000 votes; M. Delisse-Engrand, Bonapartist, 38,000 and odd; M. Jougles De Ligne, 9,106. If the two conservative factions had united upon one man they would have carried the day; but as it is, another ballot will be necessary, probably between the Bonapartist and the Republican. This putting a third candidate in the field is one of the tricks of the Government to prevent the election of an undesirable candidate it dare not openly oppose. M. Jougles De Ligne knew very well that he would get a ridiculously small support, but he yielded, after some difficulty, to the arguments of his party, and sacrificed himself for the purpose of defeating a Bonapartist. As the Republic is the inevitable gainer by all these measures we have no complaints to make, and M. Chabaud La Tour may continue them as long as he pleases. But even now he has gotten himself in a fix. The Republicans already elected overcome the majority of fourteen given against M. Thiers, and four more Republicans were brought in yesterday. They are now strong enough to pass a vote of censure upon the present Ministry, and I should like to know how MacMahon is to avoid taking another Ministry from the Republican side of the House at the meeting of the Assembly! If he does not, he must resort to some arbitrary means of avoiding it; if he does, the Republican Ministers will soon arrange a Republican administration, and we shall see the prefects of M. Thiers once more in power. Everything is now conspiring for the Republicans, and if they are only moderate, or real Republicans, with a grain or two of good common sense, they have the best chances it is possible to imagine in the present state of the parties in France.

THE SPANISH "MEMORANDUM."

The journals are still discussing the Spanish "memorandum" so generally condemned by the press of the world. A Vienna paper (the Vienna journals seem to have the entry to the various Ministéres, and to have access to all public documents) gives some portions of the Spanish note not given in the *Times*, and adds that it seems to be a long special plea against a number of French journals. To this part M. Decazes replies that a majority of the incriminated papers are published in departments not under martial law, and hence are only amenable to the civil tribunals. The course of the Spanish Ambassadors is therefore clear. The law says that attacks upon the chiefs of foreign governments are punished according to the terms of certain specified articles of the code, but the complaint must be entered by the Ambassador of the power from which complaint comes. In the case of the *Univers* that could not be done, because the Spanish Ambassador had not been officially received at the time of the alleged offense, and, for the sake of showing its friendly feeling, the French Government resolved upon making use of the laws of the state of siege. Now, however, the Ambassador has been received, and the journals of which he complains are under the régime of the common law. He has only to bring suit and the journals will be sent for trial before the competent tribunals. The Duc Decazes thinks it hard that Spain should take no steps whatever for guarding her own frontier, and yet complain of France for not doing police duty for her to her satisfaction. The French Consuls along the frontier have been ordered to report upon the means employed by the Spanish authorities, if any there are, for preventing the smuggling of arms from France. The latter has doubled the Police force, and has given prompt attention to every complaint of infraction of the law, but she cannot put an army along the Pyrenees to do the duty of the Spanish Police, while the Spanish Government does nothing at all, unless it be to write numerous pages of accusations to the Government of France.

M. THIERS AND THE BRIGANDS—THE POINT OF THE HOAX.

The point of the *Figaro's* hoax about the arrest of M. Thiers by Italian brigands was reached in yesterday's paper. When the ransom was named by the brigand chief, M. Thiers cried that he could never pay it. "Not pay three millions," said the brigand, who proceeded to enumerate the properties of M. Thiers, "that is a mere bagatelle for a man who received a million and a half to rebuild his house, and who paid five milliards to the Germans." "But I didn't pay five milliards," protested M. Thiers; "it was France that paid it." "Pardon!" said the brigand, with a smile of incredulity. "Pardon, illustrious Signor, but I read the *Bien Public*." It took two days and about four columns to reach this sarcasm upon the organ of M. Thiers, which never lets a day pass without reminding the French of the debt of gratitude they owe that statesman for having paid the Germans. The article was very cleverly written, but it seems to me that it was good talent wasted. One journal that was not sold improved upon the story by giving one of its own "special dispatches," which stated that when his friends went to negotiate for his release they found M. Thiers in Italian costume, with a long musket in his hand, pointed hat, bandelettes, and a guitar slung upon his back, standing guard beside the road. He had begged permission to make a speech, and had created so deep an impression that the brigands deposed their chief and elected M. Thiers in his place. This hoax deceived a great many people, and letters of inquiry and cards of condolence began to pour into the Hotel Bagration. It happened that nothing had been heard from M. Thiers for three days. Some of the journals appropriated the information, and the *Agence Havas* gravely telegraphed about the world that the "*Figaro's* news lacked confirmation;" or, in other words, it was not credited in well-informed circles; which, by the by, was perfectly correct.

Mme. Patti sang in "Faust" last night and before another aristocratic audience. Up to the last act I was of opinion that I had heard a better *Maguerite*, but in the duet with "Faust" she was really grand. A good portion of the audience rose, and the cheering continued for many minutes. The duet was repeated.

THE CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The depuation from the Centennial Board of Finance, consisting of the Hon. John Welsh, President; Frederick Fraley, Secretary; Hon. William Bigler, Financial Agent, and N. P. Shortridge and Arthur S. Little, Esqs., Philadelphia, were the guests of the Commercial Club, of Boston, on Saturday evening. The Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts, from the chair, eloquently commended the Centennial celebration. Gov. Bigler, Mr. Fraley, Mr. Welsh, and Mr. Thomas Webster, with great clearness and ability explained the features of the International Exhibition, and the progress that has been made in preparation for it. They were followed by several eminent Boston merchants, who severally urged the active co-operation of New England. Much enthusiasm was manifested and resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Boston, do hereby heartily indorse the object of the Centennial Exhibition.

Resolved, That a general appeal be made to our fellow-citizens to aid, by their subscriptions, to the extent of their several abilities, the Centennial Board of Finance in carrying out, in a proper manner, the programme which has been so nobly inaugurated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

M. Pryzbylowicz is Chairman of the Republican Committee in Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Galveston Democratic papers speak in high terms of the new appointees to Federal office in Texas.

Mr. McCrary is the only Congressman in Iowa running ahead of the State ticket, leading it 475 votes in his district.

Judge Miller, Democratic candidate for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, is out in a circular to his personal friends, begging for votes.

In Tennessee separate tickets and ballot-boxes are to be provided to-morrow, to obtain the sense of the people as to the best man for United States Senator.

Every candidate on the legislative ticket of the "People's Reform Party" of Shelby County, Tenn., has declared Ex-President Johnson to be his choice for the United States Senatorship.

A Vermont paper calls upon those papers outside of the State, which persistently speak of Senator Edmunds as Judge Edmunds, to explain. When and where, it asks, did the Senator serve in judicial office?

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that from every part of St. Lawrence County it has information that the Republicans are wide awake and determined to bring out a full vote. Very few men who have any real love for the temperance cause propose to do anything in favor of Tilden.

Senator Brownlow has written one of his vigorous letters in strong support of Hon. Horace Maynard for Governor of Tennessee. He says: "No man of supreior ability to Mr. Maynard has ever filled the executive chair of Tennessee. He is the equal of James K. Polk and others, whose talents have reflected credit on the office and State."

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says: "Gen. Patrick H. Jones is the Republican candidate for Register of New-York. We knew Gen. Jones in the army, having served with him on detached service in 1863, and we know him to be a man of courage, determination, and honesty. The Republicans of New-York are honored in his nomination."

Ex-Gov. Davis denies that he has been to the capital at the head of a delegation, to influence the appointments in Texas. He says he has not been in Washington for more than a year; has not asked "the naming of the successors of the Federal officers in Texas," and don't care who are their successors, believing that anybody will be an improvement on the majority of them.

If the Democrats carry Georgia to-morrow, that State will have two Democratic United States Senators and nine Democratic members of Congress, a Democratic Governor, Treasurer, Controller, and Secretary of State; a State Senate with one Republican in it; a House with only five Republicans out of nearly 200 members; and a Democratic Mayor to every city.

Mr. Richard Ely has withdrawn as the Prohibition candidate for Assembly in Schuyler County. He says that he has come to the conclusion that it is unwise, unjust, and the extreme of folly, for the temperance men of the county to run for the same office two candidates, equally reliable, straight temperance men; thus dividing the temperance vote, slaughtering both candidates, and placing themselves under the control of the liquor interest.

Benjamin H. Hill has been making a bitter speech in Augusta, Ga., in reply to Alexander H. Stephens. Referring to Louisiana, he said "the time would come when Penn and his brave followers would stand side by side with those of Warren and his compatriots who fell at Bunker Hill." And of the President: "It was said that Grant only carried out a law which was bad. Admitted that the law was bad, bad enough God knows, but Grant was worse than the law."

The name of Hon. John R. Coffroth having been mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from Indiana, the Lafayette *Journal*, a Republican paper, says: "To him, if we must have a Democrat, there can be no objection. He would bring to the position thorough qualification, unquestioned ability, and a firmness of character that can be found in no other yet named candidate, and which would give him an enviable standing and do honor to the State."

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has written another latter, giving expression to his views on the Louisiana question. Concluding he says: "Honesty in politics, as in everything else, is the best policy. He who would have justice done to himself, looking to the present as well as to the future, should do justice to others; upon the Golden Rule—'As ye would have others do unto you, do ye also likewise unto them.' I would not have the friends of constitutional liberty throughout this country to hazard their great principles now at stake by resting them upon this side—and, as I deem it—erroneous issue of charging usurpation against Gen. Grant in the Louisiana complications."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Stanford Grove Stakes, San Francisco, were won by Occident, driven by Budd Doble.

The *Schuylkill Free Press* is the title of a new daily morning paper which will make its appearance at Pottsville, Penn., this morning.

A large number of workmen were discharged from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday night, work in the constructing department being suspended.

Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, N. H., is appointed Commissioner to take testimony for the court on the Alabama Claims, of which there is a large amount due in that city.

William Johns, one of the men injured by the fire in the Belcher Mine, Nevada, died on Saturday night. Patrick Kelly was found dead in the mine, having been suffocated.

George W. Davies, of Middletown, thirty-five years of age, and deaf, while walking on the track of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, near Middletown, N. Y., was struck by a locomotive and killed yesterday afternoon.

Early Sunday morning, Catherine Harris, fifty years of age, was found dead in her bed, which was saturated with blood, in a house at South Boston. Her husband, Michael, is under arrest, and an inquest has been ordered.

One of Baxter's steamers, loaded with corn, ran on a rock, just below Albany, Saturday. A hole was stove in the bottom, and the vessel sank. The cargo was bought up yesterday by a Saratoga County speculator at forty cents a bushel.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada have commenced doubling their track between Bonaventure depot and Point St. Charles, via Tanneries Junction. This will give much relief to a portion of the road over which trains are continually passing.

MURDER IN CANADA.

ANDERDON, Ont., Nov. 1.—A colored man named Ed. Lee, shot and killed another colored man named Daniel Christian, at a dance, last night. A sailor, name unknown, was killed at the dock here last night while taking in an anchor.

WASHINGTON.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE ELECTIONS THE PRINCIPAL TOPIC—THE CHIEF INTEREST CENTRED IN THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK—NO POLITICAL WORK DONE AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—No subject attracts attention in Washington just now but the election on next Tuesday, except the developments in the safe burglary trial, which have a local interest of considerable importance. Every person nearly, in or out of the departments, who has a voting residence away from here, has gone home to vote. One hundred and fifty or two hundred are known to have gone to various parts of New-York State. The political news received here during the last two or three days has been very meagre and from a few localities only. There are some bets offered and made, mostly by enthusiastic Democrats who think their party is on the top of a tidal wave of prosperity. But it cannot be discovered that there is any information in Democratic quarters from their party canvass that warrants the confidence they profess to feel. The Republican Congressional Committee has carried on no organized work from this city, and whatever work its members have done has been of a personal character in their own States and districts. The Democratic Committee has not made this city a centre of organization, so that the capital has been this Fall very much isolated from the political contests. The interest centres mainly in the New-York contest, and if it is learned next Tuesday night that Gov. Dix is re-elected there is no Republican loss that will not be be regarded as easy to retrieve. Republicans are hopeful and some of them confident of retaining control of the House, but the returns will be watched with much anxiety.

THE BUILDINGS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The refitting of the buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to render them suitable for use as a military reservation, is nearly completed. In the course of a few weeks all the military convicts will be taken from the several penitentiaries throughout the United States where they are confined and imprisoned at Leavenworth. The buildings have been arranged so that they will be very comfortable and well adapted to the use intended till the permanent structure shall have been erected. Fort Leavenworth Reservation is the site decided upon for the permanent location of the prison, and Secretary Belknap has recently selected the point within that reserve for the building of a permanent structure.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Commissioners of Southern Claims are now engaged taking testimony. The entire number of claims presented to the Commissioners is over 22,000, only 5,254 of which have been adjudicated. A year ago the aggregate amount of the claims so passed upon was $10,224,386, leaving to be disposed of 17,000 claims, amounting to $50,000,000. Several millions of dollars have been appropriated and paid in satisfaction of the over 5,000 claims above referred to and reported to Congress by the Commissioners. The number to be reported to Congress next Winter will not be so large as heretofore. Many of the claimants placed their respective claims at very high figures, such as the facts presented did not justify, and, therefore, there was an extensive reduction by the Commissioners. As instances, one man claimed $15,000 and was cut down to $6,800, and another who claimed $8,000 received only $163. These claims, it will be recollected, arise from seizure and destruction of property owned by Union men in Southern States. The question of loyalty is an essential element in their allowance. The time for presenting claims expired on the 3d of March, 1873. A bill is pending in Congress to extend the time for this purpose, many persons not having heard of the limit.

THE ARMY ENGINEERS.

The report of Gen. Humphreys, Chief of the Corps of Army Engineers, has been completed. It is elaborate, and minutely details the condition of the work under his charge, and gives estimates of the amount necessary to complete those now in progress. It is with Congress, however, to determine how far the works shall be extended during the next fiscal year. The estimates afford no certainty of the amounts which will be appropriated, as Congress appropriated less than $2,000,000 for fortifications during the fiscal year ending with June last, the estimates being $3,600,000, and for improvement of rivers and harbors for the same period $5,638,000, the estimates being $15,694,000. An appropriation of $400,000 was asked for continuing the improvement and removing obstructions in the East River and Hell Gate, New-York, but the amount voted was $225,000. The Chief of Engineers will repeat his recommendation regarding all the work alluded to in his former report.

SALES OF GOLD FOR NOVEMBER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell one-half million dollars of gold on each Thursday during the month of November. The aggregate amount of sales will be two million dollars.

OFFICIALS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

It is estimated that about 600 persons, temporarily resident in Washington, and principally employed in Government departments, will, on Tuesday, vote in the respective States of which they are citizens. A number left here several days ago, and others are now following. The interest in the result of the election is on the increase.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The War Department, in accordance with the law, is reducing the *personnel* of the army to 25,000 men, there being now about 27,000 in service. The reduction will leave one officer—commissioned and non-commissioned—to every eleven men, the law having made no provision for the reduction of officers. According to an order of the War Department, non-commissioned officers and other meritorious privates may re-enlist at the posts where they may be stationed. This saves the expense of transportation.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Oct. 31, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed—J. Hampton Page, Fort Kent, Aroostook County, Me.; John G. Mudge, Petersham, Worcester County, Mass.; Filmore J. Robinson, North Underhill, Chittenden County, Vt.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed—John Coons, Salt Point, Dutchess County; Henry E. Sherwood, Union, Livingston County.

New-Jersey.—Offices discontinued—Bayonne, Hudson County; Berkshire Valley, Morris County; Clove, Sussex County; Sykesville, Burlington County; Voorhees Station, Somerset County; Weston, Somerset County.

Maryland.—Postmaster appointed—Henry W. Shane, Hartford, Baltimore County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Henry Osgood, Barnes, Warren County; Menander Slack, Brandywine Summit, Delaware County; Tillman Beisel, Dum's, Luzerne County; James A. Tracy, Plank Road, York County; Charles A. Sherman, Tamarac, Crawford County; William H. Earheard, Wellersburg, Somerset County.

Pacific Coast.—Established—Temescal, San Bernardine County, Cal., A. A. Lathrop, Postmaster; Jefferson, Nye County, Nev., George O. Kilbourne, Postmaster; Midway, Umatilla County, Oregon, Henry C. Myers, Postmaster; Monument, Grant County, Oregon, Prier S. Wilson, Postmaster; Olix, Wasco County, Oregon, James H. Butler, Postmaster; Salt Springs, Lane County, Oregon, Rollin S. Belknap, Postmaster; Tualitin, Washington County, Oregon, William Greenwood, Postmaster. Discontinued—Rio Seco, Butler County, Cal.; Meadowville, Umatilla County, Oregon. Postmasters Appointed—Benjamin Scheeline, Eagleville, Modoc County, Cal.; Charles W. Day, Junction City, Trinity County, Cal.; Frederick A. Schulze, Tecoma, Elko County, Nev.; Julius F. Kellogg, Willow Springs, Jackson County, Oregon; John Buckley, Chloride, Mohave County, Arizona; Mrs. M. J. Moore, Maricopa Wells, Pima County, Arizona; Fritz Brill, Smith's Mill, Yavapai County, Arizona.

WESTCHESTER REPUBLICANS.

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—LIVELY TIMES WHEN ELECTION COMES—GEN. HUSTED, AND HOW HE CANVASSES HIS DISTRICT.

From Our Own Correspondent

CROTON LAKE, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1874.

When election comes round in the country times grow lively. Everyone goes in on his own side, and every traveler is supposed to be an electioneering agent. I was taken for one. When I asked for a room at the hotel, the attending boy went off to interview the landlady, the landlord being away at a political meeting. Says he, "Gentlemen wants a room." Travelers are not plentiful at this time of year, and the good lady immediately made up her mind that one of the numerous candidates for office had stepped in. She inquired was the new comer Mr. So and So, or Mr. Somebody Else, or who. Boy did not know; it wasn't any of the candidates he knew, but, says he, "I guess he's electioneering! He's got a satchel." Then the landlady appeared, looking a thousand inquiries. I was really a stranger, and her surprise increased. In fact, anyone traveling in out of the way country places at this time is certain to be looked upon as an office-seeker. The bar-room of the hotel was plastered over with election bills; they flooded the billiard room, and variegated the walls outside. Conspicuous above them all, in bright red ink, with an enormous eagle stretching his wings in vast breadth across it, was the poster which proclaimed that James W. Husted was again a candidate for the Assembly from the Third District of Westchester. I was in the midst of his district, and every one knew all about him, because he knew all about everybody. If any one can be said to own a district, the Bald Eagle owns his. But he does so by real hard work. When he opens the canvass the sparks fly. He metaphorically strips off his coat, rolls up up his sleeves, and sails in with a will. No sitting all day in inaccessible committee-rooms, pulling wires which don't work, and elaborating schemes which perversely fall through. He is up and around, early and late, rain or shine. Every man who has a vote and every woman who may influence one is visited. No meeting is a success unless the General is on hand to make one of his short, witty, and pungent speeches. There is no half-way business about him. When he goes round, he interviews all the husbands, kisses all the babies, and sometimes their mothers; sees the hired man, chucks the hired girl under the chin, pats the dog and strokes the cat, and has a good word for everybody. Consequently, he is popular on both sides. Of course the Democrats have to keep up the party organization. They nominate some one every year to run against him. This deluded individual is assured that *this* year the General is sure to be beaten, because there is this particular issue and that particular issue, which never entered into the canvass before, and is certain to take off the Republican vote. The deluded individual aforesaid is impressed; he thinks he is a popular man; he hands out something, which helps to elect the other candidates on the ticket, and gets his posters out all around as the regular Democratic nominee. Then the Bald Eagle sails in, whips him out of his boots, and everyone is satisfied. When the returns come in, the regular nominee begins to think some one has been sold. This year the gentleman who is destined for this experience is one Hoag. He is reputed wealthy, but possibly a dim perception of what Tuesday has in store for him has inclined him to caution. At any rate he has not handed out much; and the men who nominated him will tell you in the most cheerful way that Jimmy is sure to be elected. It's a foregone conclusion. The best point about him is that he does not keep his cheerful good-day only for election times. He only puts a little more energy into it at that juncture; all the year round he has the good word for all men, Democrat and Republican, and looks after the interests of his constituents with characteristic energy. This, combined with his unusual ability, is the secret of his popularity, and explains how it is he is returned year after year, and why one meets with portraits of him, all more or less atrociously bad, by the way, in every house in the district. He will go to the Assembly again this year, of course, and just as often afterward as he wants to.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT TARRYTOWN—THE "BALD EAGLE" TO THE FRONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TARRYTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1874.

A large and spirited meeting of the Republican Campaign Club of North Tarrytown, Westchester County, of which Capt. Matthew Glenn is President, was held in their hall on Saturday evening. The hall was densely packed with members of the club, together with a large number of the voters of the village. The President called the meeting to order, and in a few well-chosen remarks introduced to the assembly Ex-Speaker Gen. James W. Husted, better known to his constituents and the people of the Empire State as the "Bald Eagle of Westchester." After the applause produced by his appearance had somewhat subsided, Mr. Husted said: "It was a cheering and encouraging sight to see such a meeting as the one before him. After a week's tour through the Assembly district he could come to but one conclusion, and that was that the interest in the cause, on the part of the Republicans of Westchester, instead of decreasing seemed to be growing stronger. The remainder of the speaker's remarks, after contrasting the merits of the respective candidates for Governor, were devoted to the fact of this being the seventh time that he had been before the people of this district as their candidate for the Assembly, and taking his past record as a standpoint he thought they were capable of judging as to his conduct in the future should they again favor him with their suffrages.

At the conclusion of the Ex-Speaker's remarks, Prof. F. J. Jackson, of the "Tarrytown Military Institute," was loudly called upon for a speech. The Professor, who has been a prominent Liberal Republican and took an active part in the last Presidential campaign, in a vigorous and eloquent manner defined his position in the present election, and the duty of every true Republican as a patriot to not only cast his vote for, but by every means in his power aid in the election of Gen. John A. Dix for Governor. The Professor's remarks were received with unbounded applause. His attention having been called to the fact of his name appearing in the Tarrytown paper as one of the Vice Presidents of a Democratic meeting, held on Thursday evening last, he took the opportunity of saying that it had been done without his knowledge, and he had no doubt that those present to-night were capable of judging as to what his action would have been had he been consulted in the matter.

At the conclusion of Prof. Jackson's remarks a vote of thanks was given to the speakers of the evening, and the meeting adjourned. We can but hope that the enlightened Liberal Republicans of Tarrytown and Westchester will follow the example of one of their chiefs, and come out from the dark cloud of Tammany that now overshadows them, and give their support to the Republican candidates.

BURGLARY, FIRE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 1.—Early this morning burglars entered the dwelling of Jacob Tell, No. 224 Federal street, and after carrying away the silverware and other articles of value set fire to the house. Mr. Tell awoke the family, and all escaped, by jumping from the upper windows, except his son Joseph, and a servant named Margaret Lynch. Joseph rushed down the stairway through the flames, and was seriously burned, while the servant was suffocated in the third story, and her body, blackened and disfigured, was found after the fire was extinguished.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS SAID TO BE DISCOURAGED—AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE TO BE HELD—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—It is asserted that several leading Carlists have waited on Don Carlos at Tolosa and represented to him that it is useless to continue the war.

The *Iberia* has intelligence that Don Carlos intends to hold an important conference on French territory, and expresses the hope that the French authorities will prevent it.

The detachments under Gen. Estaban, stationed at Granallers, mutinied last week. The Captain General of Barcelona sent a strong force to restore order, and several of the mutineers were shot.

The Cantonalists are accused of tampering with the army.

Gen. Despujal has defeated the Carlists, under Cucala, near Maestrazzo. The insurgents lost 120 in the fight.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF A BONAPARTIST—THE LANTERNE ESTABLISHED.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The second election for member of the Assembly in the Pas de Calais was held to-day. The returns, nearly complete, give M. Delisse Engrand, Bonapartist, 77,000 votes, and M. Brasme, Republican, 67,000.

Henri Rochefort has established the publishing office of the *Lanterne* in Berne, Switzerland.

GERMANY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Reichstag organized yesterday, by electing Forkenbeck President, and Stauffenberg and Haenel Vice Presidents.

ITALY.

AN ANNUITY FOR GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Nov. 1.—The Municipality of Naples propose to tender to Gen. Garibaldi an annuity of $6,000.

CUBA.

A SMALL VILLAGE SACKED BY A BAND OF INSURGENTS—THE CAPTAIN GENERAL AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—The village of Abrus, near Cienfuegos, was attacked on the night of the 21st, and sacked, by a band of forty men. The barracks, and a a store and house adjoining, were burned, and three of the inhabitants wounded. The plunderers were pursued, overtaken, and routed.

Captain General Concha arrived at Cienfuegos yesterday, and goes to Sancti Spiritus to-morrow.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Vigorous means are about to be taken by Capt. Strahan, the new Governor of the Gold Coast, to suppress slavery. There are great difficulties in the way, but Capt. Strahan is a man of great energy, and possessing, as he does, an intimate knowledge of the native character, he expects to meet with success in the course of no very long time.

The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are actively competing, by the Red Sea route, with the Pacific steamers for the delivery of mails in Australia. The mails due in July were delivered in Sydney in forty-three and a half days from London, which was nearly a week less than the contract time.

The consumption of osiers for various purposes in England is very great. Besides her own production, that country imports more than 5,000 tons, valued at about £40,000. About 300 varieties of osiers are known, the most important beds being situated near Nottingham. The home produce being insufficient to meet the demands, great attention is being paid to the cultivation of beds in Australia, and a considerable quantity is yearly produced in that country.

It now appears that Lord Derby has been actively engaged in an endeavor to arrive at a settlement of the Schleswig question, and it is at the instigation of the British Government that the Government of the Czar has entered into the same design. The London *Standard* says that the terms proposed are that Danish Schleswig should be returned to Denmark in terms of the treaty of Prague; that the frontier fortifications, including Duppel, should be entirely destroyed, and that Denmark should be neutralized under a European guarantee.

An American, who gave his name as Hiram Thompson, has been brought up at a London Police Court for firing a pistol in Covent Garden Theatre. The prisoner's solicitor said that it was purely an accident. His client was in the habit of carrying a revolver about in America, and on coming to England he had forgotten to leave off the custom. In getting his handkerchief out of his pocket he accidentally fired the revolver. The Magistrate said that he was inclined to believe that it was only an accident, although he had heard that Americans sometimes fired at an adversary through their own pockets. He should, therefore, merely order the prisoner to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £40, and find one security in £20 for his future good behavior.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The loss by the fire at Nos. 52 to 58 State street, New-London, Conn., is now estimated at $16,500, with insurance for $1,000 in each of the following companies: Germania People's, of Middletown; Citizens', of St. Louis; Holyoke Mutual, of Oswego, and the Onandaga Etna Republic; for $2,000 each in the Westchester; People's, of Newark, and Trader's, of Chicago; for $1,500 in the Manhattan; $2,500 in the National, of Hartford, and about $8,000 in other companies. There is no doubt about it being the work of an incendiary, as it started near a window, away from any stove.

Saturday night a large stone barn on the Forrest estate, near Holmesburg, in the Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by Hugh Pettigrew. Loss, $20,000, which is covered by insurance.

The residence of Hon. Conrad Shoemaker, of Manlius, Superintendent of the Chenango Valley Railroad, was totally consumed by fire on Saturday night, together with the furniture. It was insured for $13,000.

The stable and sheds, together with their contents, belonging to Horace Jenkins, were totally destroyed by fire at Quincy, Mass., yesterday morning. The loss is $3,000; insurance, $1,000.

FIRE, AND RIOT AMONG THE FIREMEN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 1.—Last night several stables were burned at Mahanoy City, and after the fire was subdued a dispute arose between the members of the various fire companies which ended in a riot. Pistols, billies, and all kinds of available weapons were freely used. George Major, the Chief Burgess, was shot, and is now lying at home in a critical condition, the ball entering near his heart. Daniel Dougherty, who it is thought shot Major, was shot in the neck by William Major, and dangerously wounded. Dougherty was arrested on the charge of shooting George Major, and William Major was arrested for shooting Dougherty. Others were wounded, and the excitement throughout the town runs high.

ALL SAINTS DAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—All Saints Day was generally observed here. The cemeteries were thronged with visitors decorating the tombs. The weather was clear and cool.

The city is very quiet and no trouble is anticipated to-morrow.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

THE SUCCESSOR TO STEAM.

This is the title prefixed by the Abbé Moigno in his journal, *Les Mondes*, to a paper by Dr. F. C. Beins, of Groningen, on the preparation of liquid carbonic acid and its use as a source of motive power. Carbonic acid, which is a gas at ordinary temperatures, becomes liquid under a pressure of thirty-six atmospheres at the temperature of freezing. It is usually prepared in the liquid or solid state by decomposing carbonates in vessels of great strength by means of sulphuric acid. The materials are separately introduced, and are afterward mingled by inverting the vessel. This is the method of Thilorier, and is commonly used for purposes of lecture demonstration. The apparatus of Eisenlohr, which is essentially a compression pump, is also used for reducing the gas to a liquid; but neither of these methods is suited to the preparation of this liquid upon a large scale.

The possibility of using liquid carbonic acid as a source of mechanical power could hardly fail to suggest itself to the earliest experimenters. Faraday, by whom the liquefaction was first effected, pointed it out, and Thilorier spoke of it later. And since at the temperature of 15° C. (59° Fahrenheit) it exerts, in passing into the gaseous state, a pressure of not less than fifty atmospheres, it is easily seen that the question of producing powerful motors in small space by its help depends entirely for its solution upon the facility and economy with which the substance can be prepared. The preparation by mechanical compression, considering the object in view, is, of course, out of the question. The method by chemical reactions is also, for economical reasons, unavailable. Heat expels the acid from its combinations with earthy bases, as is illustrated in the burning of lime. But to effect the dissociation in this manner, a heat of full redness is necessary. The bicarbonates of the alkalis yield one of their equivalents to heat with comparative facility, though they retain the other with great tenacity. Dr. Beins has found that, by heating the bicarbonate of soda or potassa to three or four hundred degrees centigrade, (550° to 750° F.,) in a closed vessel, the gas will pass over and liquefy in a receiver maintained at the ordinary temperature of the weather, or a little below, with a pressure of fifty or sixty atmospheres. The liquid acid, which, for the sake of brevity, he calls *carboleum*, (oil of carbon,) may thus be obtained with great facility, and in unlimited quantity.

A litre of carboleum at 15° C., and at 50 atmospheres of pressure, expands to 400 litres in passing into the gaseous state at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, exerting an available force in so doing, equal to 17,000 kilogrammetres, (about 123,000 foot-pounds,) so that 16 litres would be the consumption per horse power per hour of an engine driven by this gas or vapor. The expansion, however, is attended with great depression of temperature; and hence when the operation is long continued, the reservoir containing the carboleum must be kept artificially warm. This requires an expenditure of one-tenth of a kilogram of coal (3½ ounces) per horse-power per hour. The quantity used in distilling the carboleum is not here included. Dr. Beins, however, calculates that if a machine be constructed so as to combine the distillation of the carboleum with the regeneration of the salt decomposed in this distillation, which regeneration may be effected by means of the gaseous acid from the exhaust of the working cylinder, no fuel will be required but that which is employed in effecting the distillation, which he states at three-tenths of a kilogram of coal per horse-power per hour, (10½ to 14 ounces), while the best steam engines require not less than a kilogram, and most consume more—say between two and three pounds avoirdupois.

Dr. Beins asserts that he has experimentally proved the entire practicability of operating an engine on this principle; and he claims for it superiority over the steam-engine, not only on the score of economy, but because of its safety, (there being no danger of explosion,) and because it is both less bulky and less heavy than the steam-engine; properties which especially recommend it as a motor for ships.

Whether we have here found the motive power which is to be the "successor of steam," as the Abbé Moigno supposes, is for the future to determine.

BRAYTON'S READY MOTOR.

The mention of the carboleum engine calls to mind an invention to which we had designed earlier to call the public attention in these notes. There is now on exhibition at the fair of the American Institute an exceedingly interesting little engine, which its inventor has called by the name above given, the "ready motor." It derives its motive power from the combustion of a mixture of atmospheric air and common illuminating gas, in such proportions that the oxygen of the air is just sufficient to combine with the component elements of the gas, converting them into carbonic acid and steam. The mixture is explosive, but it burns without explosion, because the combustion takes place at the surface of a wire-gauze diaphragm through which the gas passes in entering the cylinder, but through which the flame cannot pass to the reservoir. It is simply an ingenious application of the principle of Davy's safety-lamp. The combustion, it will be understood, takes place within the cylinder. The motive power is derived from the expansion of the entering air, and of the products of the combustion, in consequence of the heat which the combustion produces. The working cylinder stands upright. Above it is a "supply cylinder," or compression air-pump, and beneath it a reservoir to receive the mixture of gas and air from which the cylinder is to draw its successive charges. The supply cylinder draws in air and gas in definite proportions at each stroke, and forces the mixture into the reservoir. Thus the supply is constant; but as the cut-off can be varied so as to admit a larger or smaller volume through the induction valve at pleasure, the pressure may be varied correspondingly.

The vapor of the volatile hydro-carbons may be substituted instead of permanent gas in the operation of this engine, with results equally satisfactory. This allows it to be used in localities in which street gas is not obtainable. The engine now in operation in the exhibition is driven by the vapor of crude petroleum.

This engine, though commonly called an inflammable gas-engine, is properly a hot air engine, its power being derived almost wholly from the expansion of the air introduced with the supply. Hot-air engines, as may very easily be demonstrated, are in theory much more economical of heat than any driven by the elastic force of vapors; but in practice they have always failed to realize the results of theory, because of the great difficulty of heating the air. Radiant heat affects the temperature of permanent gases very little. To heat by contact necessitates the use of narrow passages between metal plates, or of successive sheets of wire gauze, expedients which are after all but partially effectual, and which occasion much loss of power by friction. In the present invention this difficulty is completely overcome; the fuel which is the source of heat being intimately mingled with the air itself, and preserving after combustion the volume it had before.

Other gas-engines have been invented and have met with a commercial success. Such are those of Lenoir, of Paris, of Hugon, of the same city, and of Otto & Langen, of Cologne, all of which, however, employ the gas explosively. Such of our citizens as interest themselves in these applications of science, would do well to profit by the few remaining days of the exhibition to examine this ingenious invention.

REFLECTION OF SOUND.

The explanations suggested by Prof. Tyndall in his account of his observations at the South Foreland, in July, 1873, on the propagation of sound in different states of the atmosphere—the observed irregularities being accounted for on the hypothesis that sounds are dispersed by reflection when the undulations encounter successive bodies of air of different densities—give great interest to a direct experiment, bearing on this point, communicated to the Royal Society some months since by Mr. John Cottrell, Assistant in the Physical Laboratory of the Royal Institution, but published only in September. A tin tube about three feet long was placed horizontally; and in the line of the tube, about two feet from the end, was arranged a sensitive flame. A bell in a padded box was so directed as to send a sound through the tube, and when this was done the flame became violently agitated. A gas-burner was then placed beneath the end of the tube nearest to the flame, in such a manner as to send a stream of rarefied air upward across this end. In this state of things the sound of the bell scarcely affected the flame at all. The heated stream, which, being formed by a bat's-wing burner, was flat, was then turned, by turning the burner, so as to stand obliquely to the tube, and another similar tube was placed at a corresponding inclination on the opposite side of the perpendicular, to receive a returning sound-wave by reflection if there should be one. A second sensitive flame was moreover suitably adjusted in the line of the axis of this tube also. When the bell was sounded under these circumstances this second flame became agitated, while the first remained quiescent; but on the removal of the burner the agitation of the first flame was renewed, and the second was undisturbed. Thus by alternately removing and replacing the burner the agitation could be transferred from one side to the other; and the proof of the reflection of sound from the bounding surface of two layers of air of different densities was complete.

PROPERTY OF CASTOR-OIL TO EXALT THE FLUORESCENT POWER OF BODIES.

Mr. Charles Horner communicates to the September number of the London *Philosophical Magazine* a remarkable fact observed by him, that some coloring matters derived from woods, which show no fluorescence when dissolved in water, alkaline solutions, alum, or alcohol, became highly fluorescent when castor-oil is used as the solvent. The materials are first dissolved in alcohol, filtered, evaporated to dryness, and then heated with the oil. When the solution thus prepared is cold the fluorescence is striking. On reheating it disappears as the temperature approaches the boiling point, but returns on cooling. Cudbear, under this treatment, yields a brilliant orange fluorescent light; camwood a powerful apple-green fluorescence; turmeric, which yields in alcohol a yellow green, and in benzole a blue, gives in castor-oil a light three times as vivid, described as emerald green. This property of castor-oil will prove very valuable to investigators.

SEEING THE ECLIPSE.

HOW A PARTY OF NEVADIANS WENT UP ABOVE THE SNOW CLOUDS, AND VIEWED THE GRAND SPECTACLE FROM THE MOUNTAIN TOP.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, Oct. 25.

Being determined not to lose the grand sight of the total eclipse of the moon last night, on account of the snow-storm which prevailed, we made the ascent of Mount Davidson, in order to get above the clouds. Accompanied by half a dozen friends, we left the city about 8 o'clock in the evening, and, pressing upward through the fast-falling snow, and through the dense cloud-mass which we entered on the upper slopes of the mountain, at 10 o'clock we reached the topmost peak and stood above the clouds and storm. It was one of the grandest sights ever witnessed by mortals. As far as the eye could reach, on all sides, stretched a level sea of clouds. All the surrounding mountains were shut out—all of the lower world was hidden; all but the extreme point of the peak on which we stood, a little island some fifty feet in circumference, measuring from the flag-staff in the centre. Above the full moon shone in full splendor, and in all quarters of the heavens the stars twinkled brightly. The air was keen and frosty, but we were provided with blanket-overcoats and mufflers. For some moments after rising up out of the sea of clouds in which we had so long been enveloped, our little party stood at the foot of the flag-staff and gazed in speechless awe. It almost seemed that we had left the world. Our little island seemed all that remained of the earth. Hundreds of miles on all sides, as it appeared to us, stretched a smooth and level sea of pearl. In the distance this was motionless, but nearer it all seemed moving slowly and majestically from west to east, while, at the same time, a peculiar swaying up and down was seen as it passed along. On and along the crests of these cloud-waves, or rather cloud swells, were seen to run and faintly flicker such tints as we sometimes see in mother-of-pearl. All this was very beautiful, but with it was a sense of isolation from the world—a feeling of loneliness that was most depressing. But as the moon began to enter the penumbra there were so many and such sudden and wonderful changes in all about us that our loneliness and littleness were forgotten.

The sea about us, which before had shown only the tints of the pearl, now took on the hue of amber, but still floated on and swayed up and down as had the sea of pearl. As the obscuration progressed the more distant portions of the cloud-sea changed in hue from amber to brown, and this to black, gradually closing in upon us from all sides. In our immediate vicinity all had changed from amber to a deep burnt sienna tinge. So deep and decided was this tint that at one time it seemed to pervade the atmosphere; our clothing partook of it, and the tall flag-staff around which we stood looked like a great rod of rusty iron. During this stage a heavy breeze sprang up, and the swells in the sea about us rose in higher waves than before. At times these rose many feet above our heads, and (the eclipse being then nearly total) we were sometimes for minutes left in midnight darkness; and but for the lanterns we had carried in coming up the mountain, and which were standing on the ground near by, we could not have seen our hands when held before our faces. But these waves of darkness seldom lasted more than two or three minutes, and we had, from first to last, a most magnificent view of the eclipse. It is probable that a total eclipse of the moon has never before been observed under precisely such circumstances as was this of last night by our little party. As the eclipse passed off, about the same phenomena were observed above and about us as in its coming on. We left the top of the peak, however, while fully half the face of the moon was still obscured. Taking a last lingering look at all about us, observing that our sea was again assuming the hue of amber, and that the horizon was widening in all directions, as the light spread abroad and drove back the brown and the black, we plunged down into the thick cloud-stratum, and, guided by the light of our lanterns, made the best of our way down a huge gorge in the face of the mountain and back into the city. Strange as it may appear, we found it much warmer in the midst of the clouds and snow than above on the peak of the mountain. Not one of our party will ever forget this total eclipse of the moon, as seen from old Mount Davidson's topmost peak, 9,000 feet above the level of the sea.

DEGRADATION OF A CHINESE PRINCE.

According to the Chinese papers, an Imperial edict decrees the degradation of the Prince of Kung, by deprivation of his Imperial princedom with hereditary succession, to the second rank of "Kun-wang." In the present juncture of Chinese politics, the announcement will be received with no slight surprise; and whether it has or has not any significance in connection with the negotiations between Tsung-li Yamen, of which Prince Kung is Chief, and the Japanese Minister and Envoy Extraordinary, the time chosen by the Emperor to proclaim that he has fallen out with his chief counsellor and nearest relative, would appear to be particularly inopportune. We are told that the matter is the subject of a great deal of comment among the Chinese at the capital, and the incident is one which cannot fail to produce some sensation in the provinces.

REPORTED PIRACY ON THE CHINESE COAST.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of Oct. 24 says: "Our townsman, J. Wullken, clerk at J. Bellmer & Co.'s, received yesterday a letter from a cousin, dated Hong Kong Sept. 19, 1874, which contains the news that an English steamer, (no name given,) which plies between Macao and Canton along the coast, was captured by native pirates. The passengers and crew were brutally butchered by the pirates, with the exception of some few, who succeeded in secreting themselves on board. The pirates came on board disguised as passengers, and at a certain point on the coast overpowered passengers and crew. The cargo was then transferred to Chinese junks, which succeeded in slipping into their hiding-place on the coast."

STATE POLITICS.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

AN HONEST CANVASS—ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT POUGHKEEPSIE—"LIBERAL REPUBLICAN" CORRUPTION DENOUNCED.

In the Thirteenth Congressional District of this State, comprising the Counties of Duchess, Columbia, and Putnam, the election of this year has developed a new feature respecting the conduct and management of a political campaign. In the election of 1872, frauds were discovered to an extent previously unknown outside the City of New-York, and bribing voters was so obviously apparent that the general estimate of the amount expended to secure the election of the Liberal Republican candidate for Congress, John O. Whitehouse, was placed at $200,000. Evidence was adduced, and is still in existence, to establish the nature and manner of the operations by which persons were induced to vote for Mr. Whitehouse, for in the effort to procure his election an indiscreet but necessary exhibition of moneyed power was shown, and sums varying from $50 downward were offered and paid for individual votes. It is now admitted that friends of the candidates, openly paid the money in the streets, and giving those whom they purchased the ticket they required to be voted for, accompanied them to the polling booth, where they saw them deposit the ballot. Through the apathy of the Republicans of the district no measures were instituted to defeat the effect of an election obtained by such means; but, with a view to prevent similar frauds in the future, an organization was established in Columbia County, having for its objects the non-use of money at elections, and the appointment of reputable citizens to act at the polls in the capacity of independent or party watchers. Mr. Whitehouse the successful candidate last year on the Liberal Republican ticket, has been renominated, and the candidate of the Republicans is Hon. Charles L. Beale, a distinguished lawyer of Columbia County, who served in Congress from 1858 to 1861. Mr. Beale is a forcible, vigorous speaker, and has occupied several posts of judicial honor and is at present a Register in Bankruptcy. He was the organizer of the movement in Columbia County declaring in favor of elections without moneyed interference, and it was to give effect to this movement that a mass-meeting was called on Saturday evening at the Opera-house, Poughkeepsie. The hall was densely crowded, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. Henry G. Eastman, who was a prominent member of the last Assembly, called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. John I. Platt as Chairman. The election was carried by acclamation, and after a brief address on the issues of the campaign the Chairman introduced the speaker of the evening and the candidate for Congress, Hon. Charles L. Beale.

Mr. Beale was received with cheers. After some preliminary remarks he said: I stand before you this evening, gentlemen, as a candidate of the Republican Party, upon the specific principle which they have adopted, and of which I may be supposed to be the exponent, namely: That from this hour until the close of the election we are pledged unalterably and determinedly in favor of the purity of the American ballot. [Applause.] I therefore call upon you all by every sanction of duty under no circumstances, directly or indirectly, to countenance the use of one farthing for the purpose of forwarding my election as your representative. [Applause.] I ask it as your brother in arms. I demand it as your unsought nominee, and if I am elected to this high office from this district by your suffrages no stain shall rest upon my political escutcheon. I desire and intend to assert that from the close of the polls on election day this district has been by the irresistible impulse of the American people redeemed, emancipated and disenthralled; that the shame and dishonor that has rested upon this constituency for the last two years shall be wiped away, and that hereafter no finger of scorn shall point at this district as representing gold and not heart, money and not men, dollars and not principles.

Mr. Beale here entered into a history of the leading events connected with his last Congressional career, and continuing, said: My position, therefore, cannot be misunderstood. Whatever your opponents in this City may say, whatever may be said in reference to the history of candidates respecting non-committalism, I stand before you avowedly a Republican, and I take the consequences of the avowal. But I stand here also as representative of a principle which is not confined to the Republican Party, and not confined to the Democratic Party, nor to the party of Liberal Republicans, so called. I stand here the champion and the candidate of reform. I stand here, without relation to Republicanism or Democracy, in favor of the integrity of the elective franchise and its proper exercise. I recognize to the utmost extent the necessity of going home to the heart of the American people to sustain earnestly and continuously the purity of the American ballot. In this respect, so far as my own County of Columbia is concerned, I would say that without regard to party or previous political affiliations, on the 4th of July, 1873, earnest and true men declared that the time had fully come when every honest and earnest citizen should define his position in favor of the integrity of the American ballot. I stood thus, eighteen months ago, pledged by the solemnest sanction of political and patriotic duty, in favor of this privilege, and if Republicans fail to support me because I thus fearlessly avow and advocate that principle, I ask my opponents not to support me. If Democrats take exception to the position I occupy in favor of the integrity of the ballot, I ask them to unite their forces and meet me fairly and those who sustain me in this issue. In the letter of acceptance that I addressed to those who informed me of my nomination, and through them to my constituency, I endeavored, in language of courtesy and kindness and respect, to solicit and move the honored gentleman who is my opponent to meet me upon this issue, to stand with me upon this platform, to unite with me in this earnest endeavor, and if we were to be rival candidates for this position, that our rivalry should be without reference to the use of money, and that each of us should earnestly and honestly respect the integrity of the American people as represented at the ballot-box. I have seen no acceptance of the overture that I then presented. I have seen no joining of issue with me as proposed to him, and yet I cannot believe in my heart of hearts that there is in this community a citizen so ambitious for position, so aspiring of the high place to which the suffrage of his fellow-citizens may elect him, that would, contrary to the principles to which I have alluded, endeavor to obtain and secure your support. Now, gentlemen, you may ask why single out this one principle and make this one issue. The answer to that question is almost self-evident. There has been for years a growing disregard of the purity of the elective franchise in the State of New-York, commencing in the great metropolitan centre of the City of New-York, spreading up the river through all its bordering counties and running into the rural districts, and there has been a corrupting and a corrupt influence that has continued to spread far and wide like leprosy until two years ago it had its grand culmination in the election of a Democratic Liberal in the Thirteenth District of the State of New-York. Since that time the corruption of our district is dinned into our ears and hearts, and in New-England and in the West we are pointed at as a district where the corrupt use of money to influence votes has been paramount and decided. It was necessary, therefore, that the work of reform should commence, and it was commenced by the party that put me in nomination. I was placed upon that platform. I stand upon that platform. If I am to be elected, I must be elected upon that platform; and if I am to be defeated I will be defeated without the expenditure of a dollar of money, or the encouragement of any one else in its expenditure. [Applause.] Is not the honor of this district, is not the honor of this State, is not the honor of this constituency that I am aspiring to represent, and which I have heretofore represented, dear to every heart? Is there not a hope and wish in every intelligent and honest breast before me to-night that whatever may have been the past, from this hour until the latest hour of time this City and every constituent therein shall be pledged to an earnest and honest desire to assert the integrity of the election in the Thirteenth District of the State of New-York. While I make no allegation against my political opponents, I desire here and now to make, in behalf of the party I represent, and of myself as its candidate, this distinct and precise issue with our opponents, that from now until the close of the polls next Tuesday we shall not, under any circumstances, expend one dollar of money or encourage its expenditure, directly or indirectly, to forward the election of a single candidate, State, Congressional, Assembly, or local. [Applause.] I ask, therefore, that this reform, now in its inception, may have such an impulse that it may extend not only through our State, but through our entire Republic. I ask that the shame and the dishonor of the past by your vote next Tuesday shall be wiped out, and if any candidate shall be convicted or suspected of expending his own or the money of others, he shall meet with the unanimous opposition of every voter in this district. As a consequence thereof I say that if you believe that I am sincere in the position I occupy, if you believe that my pledge is honorable and honest, if you believe that my pledge is earnest, faithful, and true, and that if you do not believe that my opponent meets me fairly upon the issue, I ask you to give me your earnest, undivided, and enthusiastic support. [Applause.] If you do so, although I may be in the minority and be unsuccessful, yet I can say with the illustrious initiator of the opposition to slavery, "One man with the right is a majority." One hundred of the constituents of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, sanctioned and surrounded by the right, are a majority against thousands in the wrong. If we are defeated and I am the unfortunate candidate, I shall have this satisfaction, that I have stood and striven and fallen for the right. If my opponent is elected by means illegitimate, unconstitutional, illegal, and improper, I have the satisfaction that he goes to the high place that he may occupy the representative in the future, as he has been in the past, of a dishonored and a disgraced constituency. [Applause.] The issue is thus fairly and fully presented. I do not stand here to make a personal appeal to you. If you approve of the principle upon which I have been put in nomination give me your support as the exponent of that principle and not as an individual. If, on the contrary, my opponent deserves your support, if the principles he represents are more congenial to your feelings than those I have advocated, support him. Make this issue the one abiding, clearly-defined, distinct issue, that not one dollar shall be used to promote the election of any candidate for any office in the future in the Thirteenth District of the State of New-York. Whatever may be the result of this contest, of course I shall be satisfied. I shall have one satisfaction in any event, and it is this, that whether defeated or elected I am the representative or the defeated candidate of a constituency who believed that principle was superior to party, and that the purity of the American ballot was indeed a necessity calling upon every honest man to rally around it for its support and assertion. [Cheers.]

A gentleman named Hagar, from the audience, asked Mr. Eastman, as Chairman of the County Convention, whether he had received or expended a dollar directly or indirectly to determine the result of the election.

Mr. Eastman promptly replied that not a dollar was received or expended, and it was determined by the convention not to spend a dollar at the coming election.

Mr. Hagar impressively remarked, "I thank God that we are about to get rid of this incubus of the money king which is bearing down the honest voters of the district.

Mr. Eastman further remarked that not one of the candidates for any of the offices had supplied or intended to contribute a dollar toward the campaign. Believing in the principle of giving honor where honor was due, he observed that last winter, when Chairman of the Committee on Cities, upward of 1,700 bills were presented to him to be passed upon, and less than 300 bills were honored. A more righteous and faithful Governor never presided over a State than John A. Dix, and it was an extraordinary fact that often, five or six times a day, he called upon him with information relative to the fraudulent character of these bills. This information was often new to him, (Mr. Eastman,) and it was an evidence of the great interest which the Governor paid to the affairs of the people. By this policy of watchfulness he saved the taxable property of this State from additional taxation to a very large amount, and he had no hesitation in saying that if Gov. Dix was a Democrat, he would feel it his duty, as it would be a pleasure, to do him that meed of justice.

The meeting terminated amid considerable enthusiasm.

THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. LESLIE.

Following is the proclamation of Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, in relation to the recent wounding of a negro girl, and other outrages committed by a band of Kuklux in Shelby County:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 28, 1874.

Information has reached me of an atrocious and dastardly outrage committed on the 24th inst., in Shelby County, by a band of men in disguise. In issuing my proclamation, offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of these offenders, I have thought it eminently proper, in view of the frequency of this detestable form of crime in certain districts of the State, to add a few earnest words, addressed to the good citizens of Shelby and of the commonwealth, as well as to the officers of the law, in reference to their duty in the maintenance of the public peace and in the execution of the laws. The local authorities seem too often to forget that the whole power of the county is, by law, placed in their hands, and that on them, and not on the State Executive, rests the first and chief responsibility for the repression and punishment of crimes committed within their jurisdiction. No authority nor power, however great, can act so effectually for the conservation of order and the vindication of violated law in any community as that which resides in the community itsely. In the faithful exercise of such authority, intrusted by the citizens to officers of their own selection, and firmly supported by them, will be found, under our form of Government, the only reliable security for the peace of society and the rights of the citizens. I regret to say that there is reason to believe that to the apathy or, in some cases, apparent sympathy of citizens, and the neglect of their sworn duties by the local authorities, have been mainly due the disgraceful impunity of offenders, and the consequent increase of such crimes in our State. I earnestly call upon the good citizens of Shelby and the county officers to see to it that so vile a deed as that which has called forth this proclamation shall not, by going unpunished, leave a foul blot upon the escutcheon of their honor, and give encouragement to renewed instances of crimes at the mention of which humanity shudders. The proclamation will itself be but an empty form unless you shall determine to secure its execution. I pledge to you all proper aid of State authority, when needed, to secure the execution of the laws and the repression of disorders in your midst.

Whereas, on the night of the 24th day of October, 1874, in the County of Shelby, a number of persons, whose names are unknown, were masked and disguised, and unlawfully combined together for a mischievous and murderous purpose, and did shoot and wound a female colored girl named Barringer. They made their escape, and are now at large with their great crime upon them. Therefore, I Preston H. Leslie, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do issue this, my proclamation, offering a reward of $500 each for the capture and conviction of said offenders.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of State. Done at the City [L. S.] of Frankfort this 27th day of October, 1874, and in the 83d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, PRESTON H. LESLIE.
G. W. CHADDOCK, Secretary of State.
By GEORGE T. DUFF, Assistant Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL AT SARATOGA.

The affairs of the new United States Hotel at Saratoga seem now to be in a much more encouraging position than was feared, from imperfect information, to be the case a couple of weeks ago. The Saratoga *Sun* says that there is a good prospect that the business concerns of the proprietors, Messrs. Ainsworth, Tompkins, Perry & Co. will be arranged in a satisfactory manner, and the suit commenced by Charles A. Allen to compel a foreclosure of the trust mortgage stopped. And it adds: "Dr. Perry, who arrived from Europe last week, is in good health now, and all the partners have been working earnestly to bring things about in good shape. That such may be the case is the earnest desire of every well-wisher of Saratoga. The conduct of the attorneys for the plaintiff in issuing a circular 'To Whom it may Concern,' containing charges against the financial ability of the men who carried through a work like the new United States Hotel, in the face of one of the greatest and worst panics the country ever suffered under, not stopping work a day, is very strongly criticised. That there was some error in allowing the coupons to pass unpaid on the first of September is generally admitted, but where men had stood up for nearly a twelve-month against the panic which had carried down bankers and merchants who had been reputed of great wealth, it is not very surprising that they missed one thing."

BANK DEFAULTER IN BOSTON.

Boston has detected another bank defaulter the criminal being a man who has for years possessed the respect and confidence of his employers and friends. The *Transcript* of Friday thus gives the details:

George H. Kingsbury, for several years past assistant receiving teller of the National Bank of Redemption, was brought into the Municipal Court this forenoon by Detective Wood, on a charge of embezzling the bank's money. Kingsbury's duties were to receive the notes, and checks, and letters from other banks. These he deposited in the safe, and took out money to the same amount. When the time came for him to account for the money he changed the certificates round so as to make his accounts straight. The embezzlement appears to have been going on about two years, and the whole amount taken foots up $31,604. Kingsbury was suspected by the bank officers, and yesterday they took him into their private room and questioned him. He confessed the whole thing, and immediately turned over property in bonds and securities to the amount of $24,000. In court this forenoon Kingsbury waived examination, and was held in $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a young man of about thirty years of age, lives in Hyde Park, and has a wife and one child. His reputation has hitherto been irreproachable among his business and social acquaintances.

REMARKABLE IF TRUE.

The following "incident of the famine," reported by the Collector of Monghyr, is, says the *Times of India*, certainly remarkable: "A woman of the fishing caste," writes Mr. Lockwood, "was sitting by the side of the Ganges, some 100 miles from here, in the Patna District, about daylight of the 16th of August; suddenly the bank on which she was sitting gave way and she fell into the water, dragging with her a large bundle of castor-oil sticks which she was carrying at the time. She managed to support herself on these sticks, which formed a kind of life-buoy, and she was carried down by the current, which is now running at a great pace. As each village or boat was passed she shouted to the villagers to help her, but no one came to her relief. In this way she was carried nearly 100 miles, and, fortunately for her, when she had been twenty-four hours in the water, she passed by Monghyr and was rescued by Col. Murray, who, seeing her floating by, sent his private boat and rescued her. The woman did not appear much the worse for her prolonged stay in the water, but naturally was much impressed by the fact of her being rescued by a European, when so many of her own caste had declined to help her. She was provided with a railway ticket to Patna, together with food and clothing from the relief funds."

COUNT MOLTKE ON IMPROVISED ARMIES.

Count Moltke has addressed the following letter to Dr. Braun, member of the German Parliament, regarding M. Camille Rousset's work on *The Volunteers of 1791–94*: "My best thanks for the kindly transmission of your translation of the interesting work *Les Volontaires, &c.*, which will enlighten and be useful in wide circles, especially the excellent characterization of the Commune from your own pen in the introduction. It is bad enough when armies must lacerate one another. Let not the people be set against one another; that is no progress of civilization, but a return to barbarism. A regular war is like a thunder-storm, which in great blows devastates tracts of land, but also fertilizes. A struggle, however, such as goes on now in Spain is like a lasting thick fog, which destroys entire harvests. Improvised armies can, however, not carry on any other kind of struggle."

KANSAS POLITICS.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

A MIXED STATE OF AFFAIRS—REFORMERS, INDEPENDENTS, AND REGULARS—THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY ASSURED—STATE LEGISLATURE—RETIRED POLITICIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874.

Politics out West show queer phases this year. One cannot help noticing how strangely things are "mixed up" in these two adjoining States, Kansas and Missouri. In Kansas there are two tickets in the field, Independent Reform and Republican. In Missouri the two tickets are People's and Democratic. The Radicals and Democrats constitute a "reform" movement against the Republicans in the first-named State. The Radicals and Republicans are the people's reform movement against the Democrats in the latter State. These political conditions have different objects in view. In Missouri, where they are called "Tadpoles," it is a war upon Bourbonism and misrule. In Kansas they call them "Fodder-hunters"; here it is a fight against the railroads and "widespread corruption." So you see, while the good people of Missouri with Republican backing propose to reclaim their State from the plundering rings and mobs which a Democratic Administration has permitted, the Democrats of Kansas, with a sprinkling of Radicals, are going to bring purity and reform into the affairs of that State, which, according to them, has been going to the dogs under Republican rule.

The tickets in this State have been so long before the people that one might suppose the campaign would drag a little. A short, sharp fight generally brings out a good deal of enthusiasm, but it gets tiresome if the candidates come out too long before election time. The Independents made their nominations on the 5th of August, giving them a three months' canvass. The Republican ticket was put in the field on the 26th of August. The principal nominees on each ticket are as follows:

INDEPENDENT REFORM.

For Governor—James C. Cusey.
Lieutenant Governor—E. Harrington.
Secretary of State—Nelson Abbott.
Auditor—George P. Smith.
Treasurer—James E. Watson.
Attorney General—J. R. Hallowell.
For Congress—First District, Marcus J. Parrott; Second District, John R. Goodin; Third District, J. K. Hudson.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Thomas A. Osborn.
Lieutenant Governor—M. J. Salter.
Secretary of State—T. H. Cavanaugh.
Treasurer—S. Leppin.
Auditor—D. W. Wilder.
Attorney General—A. M. F. Randolph.
For Congress—First District, William A. Phillips; Second District, Stephen A. Cobb; Third District, William R. Brown.

THE INDEPENDENTS' PLATFORM.

In the convention which put up the Independent ticket, 100 delegates being present, the elements represented were the old manipulators of the Kansas Democracy, the Liberal politicians, and the Grangers. The latter class were more numerously represented than the "rings" had counted on, and their threats secured the nomination for Governor to one of their own men. It cannot be denied that the farmers are bent on reform. High taxes and grasshoppers have led them into a rut of rigid economy. They do not complain so much of the present administration in Kansas, but rather of past political corruption, railroad monopolies, ruinous taxes, and the difficulties and disadvantages that the producing classes suffer under. The principal candidates for Governor were Wilson Shannon, J. C. Cusey, M. E. Hudson, Alfred Taylor, and A. H. Boyd. Cusey, who won the nomination, is a Republican and Granger. The remainder of the ticket are mainly Democrats, with a Liberal or two sandwiched in.

The platform of the Independent Reformers, while covering a great deal of ground, has for its main points the following:

"That the conduct of the present Administration, in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of the public good, in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance, in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality for and reward of unworthy favorites, in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day, and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history."

It also demands the repeal of the national banking law, and that the Government shall issue a legal tender currency direct from the Treasury, interchangeable for Government bonds bearing the lowest possible rate of interest, and which currency shall be receivable both for public and private dues.

The platform also calls for the repeal of the tariff on lumber and the necessities of life, the restoration of the tax on incomes; such legislation as will secure the producing interests from railway and other monopolies and extortions; denounces corruption among State officials; sympathizes with the Osage settlers; protests against the present Indian policy; and favors the election of President and Senators by a direct vote of the people.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

In the Republican Convention which nominated Gov. Osborn there were the following candidates competing for the position: J. C. Horton, W. H. Smallwood, and George T. Anthony. The platform favors such legislation as will make national banking free to all under just laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the natural laws of trade. It opposes a third term; disapproves of any more grants of the public domain to railroad or other corporations; denounces the Indian peace policy and all official gratuities under the guise of back pay. There is one plank in the platform that no party in any other State in the West would dare, at this time, to incorporate. It is this:

"That drunkenness is one of the greatest curses of modern society, demoralizing everything it touches, imposing fearful burdens of taxation upon the people, a fruitful breeder of pauperism, crime, and a worker of evil, and only evil, continually. Hence we are in favor of such legislation, both general and local, as experience shall show to be the most effectual in destroying this evil."

It cannot be said that the temperance element is particularly strong in Kansas. The Germans, as in most of the Western States, are numerous here. They are very sensitive about this question, and promptly resent anything looking to interference with their customs. This resolution was adopted to conciliate the extremists, who threatened to place a State ticket in the field, but it is a question whether it will not cost more votes than it gains.

COMPOSITION OF THE TICKETS.

The Republican candidates are as a class good men, honorable, and straightforward, with less of the politician about them than is general in Kansas nominees. Osborn has just served a two years' term as Governor, and has given general satisfaction to all classes. In the campaign, which is now active, and in some degree bitter, attacks upon the personal or public character of Gov. Osborn have not entered into the policy of the opposition. His majority in 1872 over Walker, in a total vote of 101,413, was 32,017. He is very popular with his party; and although long in political life, he has not met the fate of so many leading Kansas politicians. In 1862 he beat Senator Ingalls for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, and the latter, bolting thereat and accepting the Democratic nomination for the same place, was defeated. E. S. Stover, present incumbent of the office of Lieutenant Governor, gives place to M. J. Salter, a new man. D. W. Wilder, the nominee for Auditor, has served two years in that position. The rest of the ticket is composed of new men.

The opposition ticket throughout is made up about half and half of the old and new element in the State. Cusey emigrated from Linn County, Iowa, four years ago. He served in the last Legislature, and is a plain farmer of fair education. Abbott, the candidate for Secretary of State, is editor of the Atchison *Patriot*, and a Copperhead Democrat. Smith, candidate for Auditor is another editor who has been waiting a long time for something to turn up. It is thought by those who have watched the campaign carefully, and have been in the habit of noting the course of Kansas politics, that there will be about 110,000 votes cast at the election next Tuesday, and that the Republican ticket will receive a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000. Of the sixty-four counties in the State, Cherokee and Crawford are the only ones that gave a majority for the opposition two years ago, and Davis, Ellsworth, Wallace, and Wyandotte all polling a very small vote, except the last named, were the only ones at all close. The Independent Reformers claim that they will carry Atchison, Leavenworth and Nemaho, about the largest counties in the State; and they make boasts that they will cut Osborn's majority down to 10,000, some of the sanguine even going so far as to predict his defeat. The course of the campaign the past two or three weeks, however, would indicate that the Republicans had everything pretty much their own way. Immense ratification meetings are being held in all parts of the State. The intelligent Grangers seem to be a large element in attendance. Gov. Osborn, Senators Ingalls and Harvey, Congressmen Phillips, Cobb, and Lowe, George A. Anthony, and other leading Republicans, are on the stump. The Independent Reform movement seems to be losing strength daily. None of the prominent Democrats who, at the nominating convention, were trying to pull the wires and have the naming of the candidates, are found among the speakers at their meetings. They are too shrewd to give in to what they see is a "lost cause."

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE.

The Congressional race is receiving a little more attention than the Gubernatorial, we should judge, from the way in which the campaign has been laid out. In the First District William A. Phillips, one of the first settlers of Kansas, and one of the most steadfast of the "Old Guard of Freedom," now serving his first term in Congress, was renominated by the Republicans after a sharp and exciting contest. His contestant for the nomination was Col. D. W. Houston, editor of the Leavenworth *Commercial*, and who, after being defeated, instead of coming up handsomely to the scratch, bolted. He carries off with him a small disaffected element. But the Leavenworth *Times*, the leading paper in the district, is supporting Phillips heartily; so are all the other Republican papers. Ex-Gov. Green appears as the bolters' candidate in this district. Of Marc. J. Parrot, the "Reform" candidate, a local paper says: "He is known to be a gentleman of aristocratic ideas, who loves leisure, and his going around the district in his corduroy pants and shabby garb generally, is regarded as a thin trick to catch the votes of farmers and laboring men." Parrot is denounced as a reckless politician who has always been scheming for office. Green's candidacy is unfortunate at this time. He is a Republican, and while he does not stand the ghost of a chance, the votes he does get will be so many taken away from Phillips. Even with Green in the field, however, the Republicans are so sanguine, that they talk of a majority of from eight to ten thousand. The "Reformers" took up Parrot as an "available" candidate. He came within three votes of beating Pomeroy for the United States Senate, in 1862.

In the Second District, Hon. S. A. Cobb, present Representative in Congress, is the Republican candidate for re-election. His competitors for nomination were P. P. Elder, J. J. Woods, and W. L. Simons. There is slight disaffection in the district, but nothing serious, and the fact that the opposition, headed by Judge John R. Goodin, who is anxious to get Cobb's seat in Congress, are doing their best to create dissension, and to work up the "Reform" ticket, is evidence that they consider their cases desperate. On the other hand, Goodin is being "wounded in the house of his friends." Sidney Clark, who wanted the nomination badly; Judge Stevens, Boyd, and McComas, who were also after it, are quietly helping the enemy, and in one way and another give Goodin the cold shoulder. Goodin makes a rather weak showing. As to his standing we can say nothing, as he claims to have "no political convictions, and has had none for the past twelve years." As bush-whackers are the only class in the West who have for so long a time lost their political bearings, it looks as if Goodin were of that class.

In the Third District, the largest and most important in the State, Judge William R. Brown was nominated over C. V. Eskridge, John Guthrie, and D. P. Lowe, on the Republican ticket. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, the man who wanted the Gubernatorial nomination, is the opposition candidate, with no more show of success than Parrott has in the First District. Unless we are greatly mistaken in our estimates, the Kansas Congressional delegation will be solid Republican, as heretofore, though the opposition pretend to be confident of carrying one district.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature, which contains a Republican majority of two-thirds, is not likely to be much changed. There is unusual interest in the result. Desperate efforts are being made by the "Reformers" to carry the county tickets in two or three of the large counties, where perquisites are plenty. This is especially the case in Leavenworth and Atchison Counties. In the former, there is a straight Democratic ticket, the best that party has ever been known to put up there, and it is acknowledged that the Republicans will have to "hump" themselves to beat it. In Atchison County, the Reformers have a ticket composed of six parts of dyed-in-the-wool, last-ditch Democrats, and two parts of old camp-followers of the Republican Party. The county will poll about 3,500 votes. It is thought that the race will be close.

RETIRED POLITICIANS—EX-SENATOR POMEROY.

We miss in this campaign many of those who have heretofore figured prominently in Kansas politics, Sidney Clarke, D. P. Lowe, Ex-Gov. S. J. Crawford, John Martin, Gen. Stringfellow, J. S. Kalloch, D. R. Anthony, A. M. York, Milt. Reynolds, and Ex-Senator Ross. The last named, we are informed, not inclined to despise the day of small things, is a journeyman printer in a Lawrence office. J. S. Kalloch, disgusted with politics, has become a Baptist preacher and looks after the spiritual wants of the First Church at Leavenworth. York is not regarded with much affection in Kansas. Though he showed up "Old Pom." and placed him out of politics, yet the people did not care to see their idol broken in just that way. York hoped to gain the seat which Pomeroy lost. He was chief manipulator of the Independent Reform Convention, and wanted to be its candidate for Governor. Speaking of the Ex-Senator reminds us that his trial comes off next month in Osage County. Since the cause has been so many times put over, there is not much public interest in the matter. There seems to be a growing "spirit of forgiveness" among the people, and sympathy for the broken-down old man. His attorneys have shown considerable skill in staving off so important a trial. Pomeroy's arrest took place on the 29th of January, 1873; he was released on $20,000 bail, and, by changes of venue and continuances, his trial has been delayed to this time. Some of the Republican papers of the State—noticeably the Topeka *Commonwealth*—are not inclined to let the matter slip along so quietly. They charge that J. Q. Page and Asa Hairgrove, two important parties to the case, are in exile somewhere in Southern Colorado; and that "the old man" has been huckstering to obtain a *nolle pros.*, and to get his bail reduced to $10,000. The Ex-Senator, while awaiting trial, looks a little haggard and anxious, and much of the time stays quietly at home, observing closely as anybody can, the mysterious twists of Kansas politics, and entertaining now and then the knots of adherents who still pin their faith to "Old Pom.," as they affectionately call him. Only one or two newspapers, however, are bold enough to still uphold the Senator, and the people, as a whole, avoid all allusion to his name. His strong allies in Kansas politics, in times agone now take back seats at caucus and convention.

BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA.

The Cape papers bring intelligence of the destruction of the full-rigged ship Oliver Cromwell, of Liverpool, by fire. The vessel was bound from Newcastle to Aden, and was ultimately abandoned about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, the captain and crew arriving at that place on Sept. 12, after enduring great privations. Capt. Jack, the master of the ill-fated vessel—who highly extols the conduct of his men—states that the Oliver Cromwell left Newcastle on the 18th June last, with a cargo of steam coals. She was well supplied with ventilators, and, whenever the weather would permit, the hatches were removed, for the purpose of preventing the accumulation of gas. Some hot vapor was, however, frequently observed, and at length a fire broke out in the fore hatch. The ship's course was at once changed and headed to the Cape, and orders were given to get ready the boats. Two were accordingly lowered, but one was stove in and lost. The other boat was successfully launched, and on the after hatch blowing up with a terrific explosion the crew got into the boat that had been successfully launched. The Captain succeeded in saving his chronometer and the ship's papers, but, owing to the small size of the boat, the men's luggage was left behind. The fire increased rapidly, and an attempt to board the vessel to obtain a compass—the only one in the boat being a small broken one—was rendered abortive by the fury of the flames. When the ship was finally abandoned those in the boat consisted of Capt. Jack, the first mate, Mr. Barklet, of Shields, the second mate (Mr. Roberts,) and the whole of the crew—altogether twenty-one persons. They had with them two small casks of water strongly impregnated with tar, 300 pounds of bread, four hams, and some preserved meat. As, however, the weather was moderate, they all had strong hopes of making the land safely, and after seventy-two hours of great privations, owing mainly to the wind having risen, and the necessity of constantly bailing out the boat, they were taken on board a bark outside the breakwater at Cape Town, at which place they were eventually landed in safety.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

THE INFLUENCES THAT ARE WORKING AGAINST JUDGE BEDLE—DISAFFECTED DEMOCRATS—AN EXCITING CONTEST ANTICIPATED.

The campaign in the State of New-Jersey has been an unusually exciting and interesting one. Every district in the State has been most thoroughly canvassed on both sides, and, judging from the size of the registry in the cities in which the law requires it, the vote which will be polled to-morrow will be the heaviest polled in many years.

The election is for a Governor, a Congressman in each district, a new Assembly, several State Senators, and the county officers. The election of a successor to John P. Stockton in the United States Senate will devolve upon the next Legislature, and the State Senators elected this year will also participate, in 1876, in the election of another United States Senator in place of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

The objective point in the canvass on the part of the Democratic Party in the State is to send Ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph to the United States Senate as Mr. Stockton's successor, and Ex-Gov. Randolph, who is managing the canvass in his own interest, is consequently bending all his energies to the election of his relative, Judge Bedle, to the Governorship, and of an Assembly which shall have such an overwhelming Democratic majority as will give that party a majority on joint ballot. His manipulations alone put Judge Bedle before the people as the candidate of the party. To this end, for months before the convention assembled, the Ex-Governor and his helpers directed their exertions. The local Democratic press, with scarcely a single exception, hoisted Bedle's name to the head of their columns weeks before the convention assembled, so that when the nomination was made it seemed to be as much the wish of the people as of the Ex-Governor himself. This triumph made Gov. Randolph seemingly the first Democrat in the State, and Judge Bedle's election—if it should occur—would add to the prestige with which he will go before a Democratic Legislature and demand his own election to the United States Senate. The scheme, in order to be effective, involves necessarily three distinct triumphs on the part of Mr. Randolph. If he fails to achieve either his efforts must prove abortive. So far, in securing the nomination of Judge Bedle, his relative, he has achieved but one triumph. As to whether he can achieve the other two triumphs—the election of Judge Bedle and the election of a Democratic majority on joint ballot—the votes of the people to-morrow will determine. It seems from present indications, as though neither victory were in reserve for him. The election of Judge Bedle is improbable in the highest degree. The choice of a Democratic Legislature is utterly impossible. Conceding to the Democracy the whole extent of the change in the popular vote which they anticipate, the Legislature will still be Republican. Republican majorities which cannot be overcome this year were given in so many of the Assembly districts last year, that no one acquainted with the politics of the State can, for a moment, doubt that that party will have a majority, though it may be a reduced majority, on joint ballot.

An important element of weakness on the part of Judge Bedle is the dual position of Judge and candidate which he holds in the campaign. Since the party has put forward a Judge for a candidate, the people of Hudson County have begun to see that for years they have had a candidate for a Judge. Three years ago Judge Bedle made a formidable contest for the nomination before the convention which put Parker in the field; and from the fact that he is now before the people for their suffrages it is safe to presume that from that time to the present his political ambition has not slumbered. Two years ago—and while the hope of being a candidate still lived—he specifically charged a grand jury, almost entirely made up of politicians to investigate frauds charged against the Jersey City Commissioners created and appointed by a Republican Legislature. Bills to the number of 160 were found, and, as showing the partisanship of the proceedings the Judge had advised, no Republican official in the City escaped indictment. Among the bills thus found was one against the Police Commissioners of Jersey City. They were charged with having conspired to defraud the city out of moneys which had been advanced to some members of the Police on account of their salaries. The purpose of the advance was that some of the officers who desired might contribute to the expenses of the campaign, and the Police had repaid a large part of the moneys so loaned at the time the indictment was found. The making of the advance may have been indiscreet on the part of the Commissioners. It certainly was not criminal. Under the charge of Judge Bedle, however, they were convicted, and under the disqualification which it was thought their sentence would work, a strong but unsuccessful effort was made to oust them from office, and put Democrats in their places. The Police Commissioners have control of all the machinery of election in Jersey City; and it will be seen that to a Democrat seeking office, the Commission might become an important local political machine. More than 100 of the bills remained untried. Among these were others for exactly similar offenses against the same Board of Commissioners. They were remanded for disposition to the Court of Sessions, over which Judge Randolph, who is Judge Bedle's father-in-law, presided. A year later, when Judge Randolph—his term of office being about to expire—sought a re-election at the hands of a Republican Legislature, he directed the entry of writs of *nolle prosequi* in most of the other indictments, and quashed the rest. The whole history of the political prosecution shows it to have been started and quashed to meet the political requirements, possible and existent, of the Randolph family. And yet, though he has labored with unexampled zeal to secure the nomination, the Judge has persistently refused to resign since it has been secured. He holds his Judgeship, worth $15,000 a year for the next five years, against his chances of election to the Governorship worth $5,000 a year for three years. A local paper put it well, a few days ago, when it said that the Judge is betting $75,000 against $15,000 that he will not be elected, and is holding the stakes himself. His resignation in anticipation of election would have lent strength to the canvass, because it would have been a declaration of at least his own confidence in his own election. His retention of the Judgeship is hurting him as much with his own party as anywhere. God helps those who help themselves, an old proverb runs, and the party refuses to do anything for a candidate who will do nothing for the party. Looking upon the contest with folded arms, he yet stands ready to seize the prize. He is too aristocratic in feeling and instinct to go into the thick of the fray and fight like his fellows for the honors. Some say, in fact that his position on the bench is a convenient cover for his aristocratic tendencies. In habits and associations he is the most exclusive and haughty Democrat in the State. He is, too, a "Know-nothing" in the broadest political sense of the term. He has the most supreme contempt for all classes in humble life. He holds himself above the masses of those whose suffrages he is seeking, and he would regard it as a serious blow to his dignity if he were obliged to seek their personal friendship. Mr. Halsey, who is one of the most winning gentlemen in the State, has on the contrary, made himself visible to every voter from Cape May to Bull's Ferry. He has honored them by visiting them, and, where time would allow, mingling with them and exchanging civilities with them. All classes, high and low, and rich and poor, feel that he is to some degree their personal friend, and many who will go to the polls to-morrow with their votes for him will do so because of his courtesy toward them. He will poll the full Republican vote. He will gather up, too, the votes of large masses of disaffected and dissatisfied Democrats. Walsh was beaten by only 3,000 majority. Mr. Halsey's popularity is worth 5,000 votes, and all the indications point to his election.

THE "UNCO GUDE."

There are a good many stories afloat about the punctilious observance of Sunday in Scotland, but we remember none more illustrative of the absurdity to which the custom is carried than the following, which is told by the Count De Medina Pomar, in his newly-published work, "The Honeymoon:" "It was at the hotel of Dumbarton. I had just got up, and rung the bell for some hot water for shaving. A waiter answered my call. 'I want some hot water, if you please,' I said. 'And what for do you want the hot water?' 'For shaving,' said I. 'Ye canna have hot water on the Lord's Day for sic a thing as shaving,' said the waiter, horror-struck at the idea. I insisted again but with the same effect. 'Na, na,' said he, 'ye canna have it.' Necessity is the mother of invention, 'tis said, and this aroused mine. I thought that if I could arrange the order in such a way that it would not affect his religious scruples, he would bring it directly. I therefore proposed that I should like some toddy, and told him to bring me the materials for making it, consisting of whisky, sugar and boiling water. These he brought without the least demur. I gave him the whisky, which he drank, and I used the hot water. So conscience was satisfied."

STONEWALL JACKSON'S LAST LETTER.

The last letter ever written by Stonewall Jackson is in the possession of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Historical Society. The original is in pencil, but it has been well preserved. He wrote:

NEAR 3 P. M., May 2, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy has made a stand at Chancellor's, which is about two miles from Chancellorsville. I hope as soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an ever kind Providence will bless us with great success.

Respectfully,
T. J. JACKSON, Lt. Gen.

Gen. R. E. Lee:

The leading division is up, and the next two appear to be well closed.
T. J. J.

On the back of this bulletin is the following indorsement:

Received by Gen. Lee on the evening of May 2, on the field of battle, near Chancellorsville.
(Signed.) CHARLES S. VENABLE.

CALVARY FREE CHAPEL.

REV. WILLIAM D. WALKER'S CONGREGATION.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION OF THE EAST SIDE—ITS HISTORY AND GROWTH—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS—SKETCH OF THE MINISTER IN CHARGE.

The Calvary Free Chapel, on Twenty-third street, near Third avenue, was established in 1857. Its founders were laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a majority of them being communicants in Calvary Church Parish. Among the number were William Niblo, William Scott, William W. Wright, William Lottimer, Rudolph A. Witthaus, Joseph H. Cooper, Luke H. Holmes, and a number of others. William M. Evarts, Samuel B. Ruggles, and David Dudley Field were also interested in the enterprise, and gave freely of their means in its support. The first building, at present occupied by the Grace Church Mission, was erected in 1860, at a cost of $30,000. It is constructed of brick, and contains a chapel capable of seating an audience of 300, a school-room, and a vestry. Rev. S. H. Hanson was the first clergyman in charge of the work. At that time the attendance on Sunday services was small, and the Sunday-school numbered but 100 scholars. In the same year Dr. Hanson retired, his place being filled by Rev. James S. Purdy, now of Hyde Park. This gentleman, although Rector for but a short period, assisted to a considerable extent in the planting of the mission. His successor, Rev. Francis Littlefield, still further improved the condition of affairs, and in 1862, when Rev. Wm. D. Walker, the present minister in charge, accepted the post, he found the field in a more favorable condition than was anticipated. For several years he continued his labors, until, in 1867, the Sunday-school had increased to such an extent that the colonization of a portion of the members became necessary. Accordingly, a new Sunday-school was started on Second avenue, near Thirtieth street, and was soon filled by the overflow from the parent organization. In 1867 the main congregation had increased to 650, while the number of names on the Sunday-school roll aggregated upward of 400. The mission had now become, in large part, self-sustaining, the contributions from the members equaling nearly the whole annual cost of the establishment in 1869. A men's free reading-room was added to the institution, and books, periodicals, and papers provided for the laboring men who would otherwise be spending their time in grog shops. Simple and inexpensive as is this branch of the work, the evidence of the ablest divines in this country and in Europe bears testimony to its uniform success. Another department in which the managers of the chapel have been conspicuously successful is that of proper training for girls. The Industrial School, under the supervision of the ladies of the parish, meets the want indicated in the most admirable manner. It was established during the first year of the present Rector's incumbency, for the purpose of furnishing suitable instruction in needle-work, &c., to the poor girls of the parish. At the start the number of pupils was small, but every week brought new additions, and by the close of 1863 the attendance had increased to 100. At the present time the various classes comprise over 260 scholars. The congregation numbers over 1,000, of whom 450 are communicants. In November, 1872, the corner-stone of the present edifice, on the southern side of Twenty-third street, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Bishops Coxe, of Western New-York; Whipple, of Minnesota; Clark, of Rhode Island, and Potter, of New-York, officiating. From twenty to thirty clergymen, including Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann's, were also present. The Chapel was open for divine service on the 29th of June, 1873, and consecrated on the 21st of October, of the same year. At the latter service Bishops Whipple, of Minnesota; Clarkson, of Nebraska; Neeley, of Maine; Littlejohn, of Long Island; Talbot, of Indiana, and Tozer, of Zanzibar, officiated. In addition to these, from 50 to 100 of the clergy were present, comprising representatives from Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and other neighboring dioceses. Rev. E. A. Washburn preached the sermon. The chapel is built of rough stone, in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, and is altogether an excellent specimen of the superiority of this class of architecture for ecclesiastical purposes. The auditorium is of a rectangular form, and will seat between 700 and 800 persons. Around the walls are memorial windows in beautifully stained glass, and above the altar, at the southern extremity, is a large chancel window of delicate workmanship and rich coloring. The design is the Savior's agony in the Garden of Gethsemane. William Niblo, Esq., is the donor. Another piece of furniture which commands attention is the elegant marble altar, the memorial gift of William W. Wright. The lectern is an eagle carved in dark oak and suitably mounted. An additional object of interest is the communion service, which was obtained by melting down over 1,300 pieces of silver coin, domestic silver, valuable heir looms, (the gifts of various individuals in the congregation,) and then molding the mass into the required forms. Music, as a branch of the church services, receives marked attention. The Sunday-school and a large percentage of the congregation are regularly trained in vocal music by the pastor, and congregational singing has for some years past been a feature of the services. Nor is the music purely plain and simple. Many of the chants and anthems in use are of as high an order as those affected by the most skilled choirs in the City, a result to which the attainments and educational ability of the Pastor has greatly contributed.

At present the condition and prospects of Calvary Chapel are most flattering. It has confessedly obtained a high rank in the list of similar works within the bounds of the diocese. Its influence among the middle and lower middle classes that inhabit the large district to the east of Third avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-seventh streets, is visible in improved order, increased sobriety, and a general disposition to thrift and industry. This has not been attained without the most severe and unceasing labor on the part of the Rector and his assistants.

Mission work, on the outside, is sometimes thought to be the most attractive phase of religious life. Enthusiastic devotees picture it to themselves as a fascinating and highly emotional career, in which everything is effected by a simple willingness to do good. In reality, it requires the most extensive training, the widest experience, and above all, a stock of patience which to the outside observer seems little short of miraculous. That the latter is the class of character which has told in the career of Calvary Church Chapel, the present condition of that institution is most conclusive evidence.

REV. WILLIAM D. WALKER.

Rev. William D. Walker was born in this City on the 29th of June, 1839. He entered Trinity School when in his thirteenth year and Columbia College in his sixteenth. He graduated in the class of 1859, and in the same year was admitted to the General Theological Seminary. After the usual three years' course he was ordained deacon on the 29th of June, 1862, in the Church of the Transfiguration. His ordination as Priest occurred precisely one year afterward, in Calvary Church. He was appointed to his present charge immediately upon entering the ministry. For twelve years past he has conducted the affairs of the Calvary Chapel with uniform ability and success, and though called at various times to other and more inviting fields, has showed no disposition to relinquish his difficult but responsible post.

THE REFUGE OF THE CROSS.

Yesterday morning the anniversary services of the consecration of Calvary Free Chapel, Twenty-third street and Third avenue, were celebrated in presence of a large congregation. The Pastor, Rev. William D. Walker, commenced the services, in which Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt and Bishop Vail, of Kansas, took part. The sermon was preached by Bishop Vail, who took his text from the Gospel of St. Mark, xv., 21: "They compel one Simon, a Cyrenian, who passed by, coming out of the country, the father of Alexander and Rufus, to bear his cross." He said: The scene to which the text relates is intermediate between our Lord's final condemnation by Pilate and His crucifixion. It occurred while our Lord was proceeding from the hall of Pilate along that doleful road which has ever since been known as the Via Dolorosa, when He fainted under the burden as He endeavored to carry the cross upon which He was to be sacrificed. St. Mark uses an expression which might seem to show that the entire burden of the cross was borne by Simon, when he says that they "compelled him to bear His cross." St. Luke, who refers to the same event, seems rather to show that the aid of Simon was called in simply to assist Christ in bearing the burden, to divide or share it with Him, where he says, "And as they led Him away they laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian, and on him they laid the cross, that he might bear it after Jesus." Thus it appeared that Simon was a native of Cyrene, an African, and one of the negro race. He was the father, St. Mark tells us, of Alexander and Rufus, two Christians much esteemed and well known in the apostolic age, and so prominent that the father was identified from his relation to the son. Alexander is not mentioned again in the New Testament. But his brother Rufus is supposed to be the same who is referred to by St. Paul in the sixteenth chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, where he writes, "Salute Rufus, chosen in the Lord, and his mother and mine." Rufus is also referred to by Polycarp, one of the very earliest martyrs, as an example of patience and Christian perseverance. This Simon the Cyrenian is supposed to be the same person mentioned in the Acts as the first of the Christians at Antioch, and there described as Simon: which is called Niger, the black, (Acts xiii., 1.) The appellative added to this name of Niger, or the black, would also seem to point to the Cyrenian. St. Paul spent a long time in Antioch, and there became intimately associated with the family of Simon, and experienced his kindly hospitalities, so that when after the death of Simon, Rufus removed to Rome with his widowed mother, it was natural that St. Paul, in allusion to all his past kindnesses, should include the venerable mother in his salutation, such was his filial remembrance of his aged friend. With this insight into the probable history of Simon we read with peculiar interest this account in our text of his first introduction to our Lord, "And they compel one Simon, a Cyrenian, who passed by, coming out of the country, the father of Alexander and Rufus, to bear his cross."

It was a blessed day for him that day when he came out of the country to Jerusalem, and when, although at first it must have been a great surprise and a great injustice to be compelled to bear the cross with a condemned malefactor, he became the unwilling companion of Christ on his doleful way. For thus was he led to Calvary, and thus, while he helped the sufferer, he followed the Saviour for his own soul. Probably he here, for the first time, became acquainted with the claims of Christ as the Messiah; here he witnessed that patience and love which commanded the admiration and devotion of his heart. Here he saw the tears of the daughters of Jerusalem and heard those gracious words of consolation which proceeded from the Redeemer's lips; here he saw the gentleness and the forbearance, the self-forgetfulness of Christ, and then, when he stood by Calvary and witnessed all the circumstances of that scene of crucifixion, he was convinced, and acknowledged the Messiahship of the crucified, and from the testimony of his own heart, as well as from the testimony of God in nature, he was persuaded to receive the Son of Man as also being the Son of God. And from the cross he went forth to duty as a disciple of the crucified. It was a blessed day for him when he was compelled to bear the cross after Christ, and thus was led to Calvary and to salvation.

The leading circumstance in the text, that Simon was "compelled to bear the cross" which led him to Calvary and salvation, suggests a train of associations which, I trust, may be profitable. There are various crosses in the divine order of Providence which men are compelled to bear, which are all designed to lead them with Christ, who bears their crosses with them, to Calvary and to salvation. Let us look at a few familiar examples. Sickness, or the infirmity of failing health is a cross designed to lead to Calvary. It is hard to be taken away from the thousand daily privileges of a state of health and confined to a room of sickness, or at least to carry with us the pains and uneasiness of a state of sickness. But how many have learned in such trials that health and the earthly life are but broken reeds on which to lean for the highest joys. Thus are we reminded of our mortality, of our weakness to preserve ourselves, of the need of God's protection, and of the comforts which are to be found in an humble dependence upon Him. The wasting of the flesh has often been for the invigorating of the spirit, and the death of the body for the life of the soul. The disasters and anxieties in worldly business are designed to lead to Calvary. These are so familiar that they have been felt by almost all engaged in secular callings. And, although common trials, they are intended to be common blessings. The man is made through these trials to realize how utterly incapable are mere worldly professions to promote the peace of the soul; how vain and transitory are the highest treasures or the largest accumulations of earth; that, like the tower of Mezacles, they all cover but the sepulchre; and by these anxieties he learns to long more for those enduring riches which are laid up in the city of our God, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." How quiet and free from care is the home whither the cross leads us.

Bereavement is another cross which is to be borne to Calvary. Here is the most painful of all the afflictions of our humanity. When friends whom we love are parted from us; when we know that we shall see them no more upon earth; when the grave covers all that is most dear to us; when this world becomes comfortless—then all here is dreary; then what once looked fair appears deyoid of charms; then the cross which perhaps before seemed so repulsive appears to show with a resplendent light; then we are taught that the only consolation is to be found at the cross. For there is the sufferer, there is the symphathizer, there is the love which prompts to hope. Never was there a mourner who came to the crucified and did not find peace and consolation. If friend or parent or companion or child has been sundered from you, be not disheartened. You are walking along the doleful road where the Cyrenian walked, the *Via Dolorosa* which Christ has hallowed by his sufferings, and which terminates at the cross on which you will find your Savior and comforter.

Again, disappointment is designed to lead men to Calvary. In some form or other it comes to all. It is the universal discipline by which the God of Grace endeavors to check the waywardness of our corruptions and of our self-dependence, and by which He endeavors to lift up our thoughts and our desires to that permanent and perfect good which is to be found in His presence. Vain are all earthly expectations. The glitter of riches fades away. It leaves us, or we leave it. The delights of friendship or of affection are dashed by the interruptions of alienations or death. All is change here; nothing is certain. And why should an immortal soul fix its hope upon the perishable? Why should it rest its happiness upon the illusive and the passing-away? In all this world of change and disappointment there is one thing that never changes—the cross—and the light that shines upon it never dims, for it is a beam from heaven. There alone is your hope.

There are those who have experienced so much trial in the struggle with this world with its cares and toils that they have found a sweet relief and rest in the cross of Christ. We flee sometimes to the cross as a light and easy burden in contrast with the cares of this life. We experience the cruelty, the hardness and the selfishness of the world until we are glad to lift up the cross of Christ and to sustain its pressure rather than to carry longer the hopeless burdens of the world's distress. Many an earnest soul has turned with gratitude to the cross from the weight of sin, and injustice, and neglect, and selfishness, which have born down its powers and its yearnings for a higher good. Many a longing soul has found at Calvary a rest from the oppressive burdens of sin and worldliness. This is the thought which I would lay upon your souls to-day—"compelled to bear the cross." There is such a fact as this to be met with in every day's experience. There are motives which, in the gospel sense, "compel"—that is, constrain, powerfully urge—all men to bear Christ's cross. In that beautiful parable where our Lord speaks of those who were invited to the marriage feast and refused to come, there was a message sent out to the world of humanity, and the burden of that summons was that from the byways and highways all should be compelled to come in. The marriage feast is now open to all. The ministers of Christ have gone out into the highways of this world and bid all to come in. But we can compel them only by the presentation of great and powerful motives.

I will lay before you some of these great motives. You must bear some cross. You cannot get away from it. The cross is laid upon you. Every one bears a cross in some respect or another. All life is filled with such self-denials. And why not bear the true cross which sanctifies and saves the soul instead of those mere worldly crosses whose only tendencies is to aggravate one's trials, and which harden the sensibilities and to no good. All others lead by themselves to increased trial and to ruin. This alone leads to rest and to glory. It is a comfort that Christ's cross is the cross of love, and that we can say:

Thy presence has a wondrous power!
The sharpest thorn becomes a flower,
And breathes a sweet perfume:
Whate'er look'd dark and sad before,
With happy light shines silver'd o'er,
There's no such thing as gloom.

Thou knowest I have a cross to bear;
The needful stroke thou dost not spare
To keep me near Thy side;
But when I see the chastening rod
In Thy pierced hand, my Lord, my God,
I feel so satisfied.

Every person realizes this, and there is for this no relief except at the cross of Christ. There is the method of forgiveness. Here has the atonement been offered by which the sinful and condemned may be pardoned and accepted before the holy God. And what a motive is there when you reflect that if this sin be not pardoned it involves the certain ruin of the sinner. For without holiness no man can see the Lord. And the only holiness is that which follows pardon at the foot of the cross.

There is the sureness of judgment. "It is appointed that all men are once to die, and after this the judgment." And the very instincts of every soul warns it of the judgment to come. We feel that the righteous Governor of the world will require an account at the hands of His accountable creatures. The very fact of our free will—that we know that we are constantly exercising a choice between good and evil, between the right and wrong—forces upon us the consciousness of our moral responsibility. And in support of these convictions the word of God reveals the great truth that there is to be a throne of judgment at the end of time, when every soul must give account of himself to God. And how in that judgment shall we appear if we go to it in only our own righteousness, and if we cannot stand there under the shadow of the cross of Christ? Each passing day is bringing us nearer to the judgment—does it bring us nearer to the cross?

There is also the great truth of the approaching eternity. If the judgment were for a limited time it would not be so terrible as it is. If, after the condemnation of the sinner, there was to be forgetfulness or an endless sleep or an annihilation of our being, our condemnation would not be so much to be dreaded. But, after judgment is eternity. The soul is to live on forever and evermore. Neither days nor months nor years nor ages nor cycles of ages are to measure its progress, but it is to be still forever.

In that eternity we are to have our being, and heaven, the eternal heaven, is the purchase of the cross of Christ. They only can enter it who have "washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," whose sins have been nailed to the cross, and crucified there, who have borne their cross after Jesus and suffered with him. Does not such a thought compel you to take up your cross and follow Christ?

There is again the love of God. But how shall a finite man describe that love which is infinite? I can only tell you of the Father—how He saw us in our lost estate, and desired to save us; how he gave his only begotten Son that we might be ransomed from the curse of the broken law. I can only tell you of the Son who removed Himself from His everlasting glory and left His Father's bosom and took upon Him our nature and humbled Himself to death, even the death of the cross, that he might redeem us from sin and wrath. I can only tell you of the Holy Spirit of the Father and of the Son, who, while pure, condescends to dwell with sinners, to follow them with His reproofs, to judge them by His teachings, to help and hallow them by his sanctifying graces. Is not here love such as God only can show for sinners? Does it not "compel" you to bear the cross that you may be saved?

And, finally, there is, as in the text, the belief of Christ, His glory, His satisfaction. If we can conceive, in some degree, of His weariness and faintness when Simon came to help him, we may also, to some extent, conceive of the anxiety with which He is now regarding the souls for which he died. Even now we may conceive of Him as looking with the most intense and ardent interest upon the decisions of men in their probation. Not an angel in that heavenly host who are continually near to the impenitent, and watching to carry on high the record of their repentance, looks with so eager a regard, with so intense a desire for their salvation as the Lord who loves them, and gave Himself for them, and now loves them and seeks to embrace them in the arms of His mercy. Bending from His lofty throne, He is looking day by day and hour by hour for the evidences of sincere conversion to His service, and when He sees some sinner convinced and earnest and decided take up his cross, then is His relief inexpressible, then does He feel repaid for all that He has done—then does He "see of the travail of His soul and is satisfied." Greater than that great relief, when Simon lifted up the heavy wood is the relief of the Savior's soul when He welcomes a penitent returning to His service—greater than that gladness is the joy of His bosom when the wandering sinner lays upon his shoulders the sacred cross which saves him. Gracious and glorious are the promises to those who bear His cross: "If you have suffered with me you shall also reign with me—you have borne with me my cross, you shall also share with me my crown." Oh, my fellow sinners, will you—can you resist the pleading of the crucified Christ?

At the close of the services the Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop and the officiating clergy to several hundred of the congregation.

GREAT SALE OF SHORT HORNS.

THIRTY-FIVE HEAD BRING IN A TOTAL OF $58,675.

The London Duchess herd, owned by Edwin G. Bedford, at Paris, Ky., were sold at auction in that place, Oct. 28, mostly to Kentucky and Illinois parties. Seven of the animals brought $27,560. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphic:

"The following is the list of purchasers:

London Duchess, 9th, $6,000, John B. Kennedy, Paris, Ky.; London Duchess 7th, $5,100, T. J. McGibbon, Cynthiana, Ky.; London Duchess 11th, $4,400, T. J. McGibbon, Cynthiana, Ky.; London Duchess 3d, $2,200, C. M. Clay, Jr., Paris, Ky.; London Duchess 13th, $2,000, J. H. Spears & Sons, Tallula, Menard County, Ill.; London Duchess County 15th, $2,700, Robert Halloway, Monmouth, Ill.; London Duchess 7th, a five-months' roan calf, $2,250.

The finest London Duchess of the lot was sold to J. H. Spears & Sons, of Tallula, Ill. With this closed out the family, making an average of $3,521 per head, the largest ever made on any family in the world except the pure Duchess. Then came the cows, as follows:

Cora 3d, $1,500, to A. T. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind.; Cora 4th, $600, to W. E. Simms, Paris, Ky.; Louan 35th, $1,080, to John Snells & Sons, Edmonton, Ontario; Louan of Woodland Villa, $950—a 4 months old calf, and said to be one of the finest Louans living—J. H. Spears takes her to Forest Hills; 7th Louan of Oakland, $1,175, J. Niccols, Bloomington, Ill.; Kitty Clover 2d, $520, Horace Miller, Paris, Ky.; calf of above, by 21st Duke of Airdrie, 1 month old, to same, at $300; Kitty Clover 3d, $625, F. J. Barbee, Paris, Ky.; Kitty Clover 6th, $1,000, Wisley Warnock, Cynthiana, Ky.; imported Cannondale, $1,500, H. P. Thompson, Winchester, Ky.; imported Cannondale 2d, $2,075, F. T. Davidson, Springfield, Ky.; Cannondale 3d, a white yearling, which shows that good white ones will sell, brought $1,500, to F. P. Bedford, Paris, Ky.; imported Lady Adela, $1,075, J. Niccols, Bloomington, Ill.; Gaselle of Woodland Villa, $925, J. Niccols, Bloomington, Ill.; Lady Bates 4th, $2,325, Edward K. Thomas, North Middleton, Ky.

This finished the cows on the list, realizing an average of $1,995. The first bull on the list was 21st Duke of Airdrie. He went to grace the pastures of the noted Forest Hill herd, owned by J. H. Spears & Sons, at $7,025. Other sales were as follows:

London Duke 15th, $2,100, S. Meredith & Sons, Cambridge; London Duke 19th, a 6-months' old calf, $3,500, A. R. Duncan, Towanda, Ill.; London Duke 13th, $500, Albert Crane, Durham Park, Kan.; Woodland Star, $500, M. Briggs, Kellogg, Iowa; Oakland Duke, $225, B. F. Gooch, Mason, Tex.; Cannon Ball, $425, W. H. Richardson, Lexington, Ky.; Northumberland 5th, $270, F. J. Barbee, Paris, Ky.; Oakland Duke 2d, $320, S. E. Cooper, Michigan; Marquis of Bute, $875, F. J. Barbee, Paris, Ky.; Second Marquis of Bute, $280, D. C. Anderson, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Bertram, $240, R. Cochrane, Ohio; Jasper, $225, James Hanebrick, Greencastle, Ind.; Sterling Duke, $300, James Sududth, Newton, Ky.

With this closed the most noted sale in short-horns, except the great New-York Mills sale one year ago. Hall & Bedford sold forty-five head of very choice animals, at prices from $250 to $1,500 each, making an average of $450, to the different breeders of the country from almost every State in the Union.

REUNION OF A FAMILY OF MINISTERS.

The Peck family have lately held a reunion at the residence of Bishop Jesse T. Peck, in Syracuse, commencing on Friday, Oct. 23, and continuing until the following Monday. It was a remarkable gathering, inasmuch as it assembled together sixteen out of the nineteen living Methodist preachers of the family. The following named gentlemen were in attendance:

Rev. Luther H. Peck, of Pitcher, N. Y., aged eighty years.

Rev. George Peck, D. D., of Scranton, Penn., aged seventy-seven years.

Rev. Andrew Peck, of Cortland, aged seventy-four years.

Rev. William Peck, of Fulton, aged seventy years.

Bishop Jesse T. Peck, of Syracuse, aged sixty-three years.

[The above are sons of the late Rev. Luther and Annie Coller Peck.]

Rev. George Peck Bennett, son of Mrs. Rachel Bennett, eldest daughter of Rev. Luther Peck.

Rev. William M. Welch, grandson of Rev. Luther Peck, both of Iowa.

Rev. Daniel Ball, of Chatauqua, grandson of Martha, second daughter of Rev. Luther Peck.

Rev. J. K. Peck, of Tunkhannock; Rev. Luther Peck, son of Rev. Luther H. Peck, eldest son of Rev. Luther and Annie C. Peck.

Rev. George W. Peck, of Syracuse, grandson of Rev. Luther H. Peck.

Rev. George M. Peck, of Honesdale, and Rev. Luther W. Peck, of Waverly, Penn., sons of Rev. George Peck, D. D.

Rev. E. A. Peck, of Sheldrake, N. Y., and Rev. George A. Place, of Syracuse, grandsons of Rev. Andrew Peck.

Rev. J. Townley Crane, of New-Jersey, son-in-law of Rev. George A. Peck, D. D.

Of these gentlemen, three are Presiding Elders, five Ex-Presiding Elders, and one Bishop. There were also present the two surviving sisters of the Bishop, (four having died,) Mrs. Annie Crowell and Mrs. Susanna Smith, the fifth and sixth daughters of Rev. Luther and Annie E. Peck.

LETTER FROM GOV. DIX.

Mr. A. N. Cole, a "Liberal," has communicated the following to the Elmira *Advertiser*:

WELLSVILLE, Oct. 26, 1874.

C. G. Fairman, Esq., Editor Advertiser:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find letter of Gov. Dix, written in response to suggestions on my part touching the question of the rate of interest. I did not keep copy of my letter on the subject, but the reply covers the case, and would seem to be all that the critics of the Governor could ask in complete vindication of his position on that question. The Governor is evidently one of those men, lamentably scarce, who has no policy in conflict with the expressed will of the people. I wish every State of our Union had an equally considerate, wise and just Executive.

Yours truly, A. N. COLE.

The letter of Gov. Dix referred to is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Oct. 22, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter. In my first message I suggested "for the consideration" of the Legislature the question of repealing the Usury laws. I did so because I believed it would give the people cheap money, and put an end to the extortion of lenders. The Legislature did not think favorably of the suggestion, and I determined not to renew it. I did not renew it in my last message, though I was strongly urged to do so, and I have no intention of raising the question a second time. Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

A. N. COLE, Esq.

A PRESCRIPTION.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* gives the following as a true copy of a prescription, sent by a physician who has an extensive practice in one of the Western States, to a patient who came into St. Lawrence County:

FUR KRAMPS.

Tenct. Kamfire, one ounce. Tenct. Lodenum, a little. Tenct. Kyann Pepper, two pence worth.

Klouform, a little, but not much. Dose ½ teaspoonful when the kramps come on.

SING SING PRISON.

THE PERPLEXITIES OF PRISON MANAGEMENT.

WHAT THE WARDEN HAS TO CONTEND AGAINST—DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM—THE HEALTH OF THE CONVICTS—AN INTERVIEW WITH STOKES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SING SING, Sunday, Oct. 25, 1874.

It would seem from the frequent changes of administration that the perplexities of prison management abound more in Sing Sing State Prison than in any other penal institution in the country. Heretofore the wardens of Sing Sing Prison have not remained in office a sufficient length of time to become acquainted with the keepers. If for every prison there could be found a Pillsbury, the way of the transgressor would be hard indeed. His system of discipline, as practiced in the Albany Penitentiary, requires but few keepers, and less than half a dozen guards. But at Sing Sing, where the average number of criminals is seldom less than fifteen hundred, it necessitates the employment of a large number of keepers and sentinels. The inmates of Sing Sing Prison are nothing less than a community of daring and dexterous criminals, most of whom are always ready to take any chances to effect their liberation. Now and then the distressed face of a penitent may be seen, but it is seldom. The terrors of this place are more easily imagined than described. There are no gloomy portals nor isolated dungeons; there is a glare of light at every turn and in every corner. There are no frowning walls to obstruct the vision—nothing but the broad expanse of the Tappan Zee, and the majestic hills that tower above its western border. The professional thief comes and goes, serving his various "stretches" seemingly unmindful of his temporary absence from the city. He knows very well that during more than half the time of his imprisonment he has little or nothing to do, and he lolls or hangs around the workshop or outhouses, staring vacantly into space, or flinging gibes at some penitent not yet seared with the marks of vice.

Such is the present condition of things in Sing Sing Prison, and what is more remarkable, the newly-appointed Warden, Mr. A. Walker, knows it, from the fact that for the past thirty-one years he has been a silent witness to the ways and tricks of convicts, having been a contractor or agent during the entire period. Mr. Walker's views on prison discipline differ somewhat from those of his predecessors. He believes that every man should be employed at something, and he knows no reason why the resources of the quarries should not be utilized. Lime and marble-dust are bought in large quantities across the river, and he knows no reason why the parties desiring such material should not purchase from the State. There are a great many evils to be overcome and abuses to be corrected, but he does not believe such matters can be properly remedied by sudden and sweeping reforms. Experience has convinced him that all changes should be gradual, from the fact that the perceptive organs of the criminals that are sent from large cities, like New-York, are uncommonly developed.

THE COMMUTATION SYSTEM.

Mr. Walker regards the commutation system, recently introduced in all the prisons of this State, as one of the most beneficent laws ever passed by the Legislature on the subject of prison management. Its effect on the deportment of the convicts was almost magical. It is now a matter of almost daily occurrence for a convict who may have been reported by his keeper for any offense, or breach of discipline, to plead for an immediate investigation. Formerly a convict was sullen and moody if complained of. Now they are more apt to anticipate the orders of their keepers, and are far more tractable. The Warden says that what he has seen in his many years of intercourse with convicts has convinced him that idleness is the one great obstacle to successful prison management. He did not expect to effect much now that Winter was approaching, but by Spring he would find work enough for every convict, and he did not believe that Sing Sing would continue to be such an inviting place for the malefactors of Gotham.

I strolled, through the courtesy of the Warden, a few days ago through the grounds of the prison. I found myself in front of the hospital. Ascending to the top floor, I found the newly-appointed doctor, Mr. Manlius Smith.

THE HEALTH OF THE CONVICTS.

Speaking of the sanitary condition of the prison, he said: "The general health of the convicts is good, when it is taken into consideration that nine out of ten of those who come here have just left a life of debauchery and dissipation. The average of hospital inmates is less than two per cent., a result that speaks strongly in favor of regular habits, plain food, and restraint from excesses. The pure, bracing air of the locality doubtless promotes this exemption from disease, but the primary cause must be due solely to the ample, but simple and regular diet so rigidly enforced."

EDWARD S. STOKES.

Referring to Stokes, the doctor said: "Visitors rarely recognize him, from the fact that there is no convict in the prison who takes more pains to avoid the gaze of visitors, and yet he never shrinks from the performance of any work or errand that he may be sent on. Time and again visitors from New-York who said they knew him have asked where he might be seen, and, at the very moment of their speaking, he has passed within a few feet of them, unperceived. On my taking charge of the hospital a few weeks ago, I found him located in the upper ward, a room 70 by 40 feet in size. There he sleeps on the ordinary prison bed, at such times as he is not compelled to doze in a chair. He is a victim of asthma in its worst form, and no less than a fortnight ago I was called up after midnight, and was a witness to his suffering, from which he was not relieved for several nights. The class of prisoners to which he belongs requires no watching. In fact, we feel that they only can be trusted and relied on in any emergency. If it looks like partiality, there is no help for it under the present prison system. All convicts not at work in the shops, or who do not perform an allotted task, must come more or less in contact with the prison officials; but you will never witness any further intimacy."

WHAT A KEEPER SAYS.

A veteran keeper whom I encountered in my stroll disclosed some of the worst features of the condition of affairs in Sing Sing Prison. He said: "You see culprits are sent up here like cattle to a pen. The capacity of the prison is 1,200 cells. The men who, fifty years ago, designed the structure must have calculated on an enormous increase in crime, and evidently determined that space should be economized in the construction of the cells. They are but 7 feet long, 6 feet high, and 3 feet wide. Of course, when the judicial mills grind fast, we must double up; and judging from the prospect, there will be a heavy pressure during the coming Winter. There is no opportunity for sifting in this prison. The convicts are one promiscuous mass of malefactors. Society pushes its refuse into the prisons, contented if it is only out of sight, little thinking how much vice is breeding there daily. Many a youngster has come up here for his first offense who might have been reclaimed from a career of crime. This is where they graduate with the highest honors. It is but natural that those who cannot resist temptation and form new resolutions to be better, will yield to surrounding influences and grow hardened in sin and wickedness. Here, where the beetle-browed burglar and the juvenile sneak-thief—often under eighteen years of age—are huddled together, there are few, if any, opportunities for wholesome reflection and reform. You perhaps would not believe that in this prison there are over one hundred youths the ages of whom will not average eighteen years. They come up here and are thrown into the company of shrewd, accomplished thieves, brutal burglars, and desperate highway robbers. I have seen the miserable unfortunates, and my heart has felt for them again and again. Their sobs, tears, and moans tell plainly how intensely they suffer, and yet, amid this terrible woe, you will always hear the coarse ribaldry and profanity of the brutal fiends who encompass them on every side. There have been several of these novices in crime who have literally died of a broken heart, the effect of homesickness.

THE VETERAN OF THE PRISON.

Walking about the grounds was the veteran of the prison, an old colored man, who has served over fifty years. He helped to build the cell he occupies, and will remain here for the rest of his life. His hair and whiskers are as white as snow. He knows nothing of relations or friends, and seems happy and contented. He is another of those unpaid sentinels who, more than any others, are to be depended on. The crime for which he is doing penance was murder, and, as an official remarked, "the forgiveness denied him on earth has been granted in heaven long ago, as he is the very soul of piety."

AN INTERVIEW WITH STOKES.

Passing the chapel I could hear the swelling notes of the organ, and the singing of the choir, which was rehearsing for to-day's service, held me spell-bound. As the time for closing the prison was fast approaching, I was reluctantly compelled to resume my stroll. As I looked ahead of me I saw a convict, whose coarse garb seemed to fit his figure more neatly than those of the others I had passed. The long, quick stride told me it was Edward S. Stokes. The wide, slanting visor of his cap almost concealed his eyes. His hair nearly snow-white, and a full, jet-black beard of about six weeks' growth, readily explained to me why it was that so many who have seen him in New-York failed to recognize him in the repelling costume which he is now compelled to wear. I knocked at the little office door, and, passing in, was warmly greeted by Stokes. He had before him some drawings of machinery for making stone blocks, in which he was very much engrossed. As he leaned over the table, I could not help noticing the general neatness of his appearance. His shirt, with its hickory stripes, was ironed neatly, and the gray felt shoes were tied close and tight. Looking up from his work, he said: "The anniversary of my arrival at this place is near at hand, and as I look back over the years of my incarceration, both here and in the City, how long the time does seem. I strive patiently to forget everything, but I find it impossible. Were I the murderer that my enemies seem determined to have me, I could not complain at my lot; but when I know that the facts of the meeting of Mr. Fisk are known to no one but myself and my God, and that the boy Hart was a hired perjurer, I cannot but feel keenly my terrible situation. Why, if it was possible for District Attorney Phelps to elicit from that boy that he never saw that to which he testified, I would willingly pass the remainder of my life in seclusion. Is a man going to lay in wait for another to use so delicate an instrument as a revolver, with his hands encased in a pair of driving gloves, and carrying in his left hand a cane? I am not suffering from the pangs of remorse, nor have I bored anybody with a recital of my woes; but you, my friend, know that I was dogged from place to place by hired minions. Turn which way I would, they always confronted me. In a fatal moment there was a meeting in a narrow passage-way. As God is my judge, and I hope for mercy, I did not seek him. He was terribly powerful, controlling courts, newspapers, banks, and many powerful corporations. I had felt his vindictiveness for a long time, and did not doubt that he would put me out of the way if the opportunity could be had. As plain as I see you now I saw him draw his revolver. It may not have been loaded; he may never have intended to use it; it may be that he only desired to drive me back up the stairs I was just descending—but do men generally wait to ascertain such facts? I could feel but one thing, that it was a movement for life. The whole scene was but of a few moments' duration. In my agony I could say but one thing, "There is a man shot, send for a doctor." From that day until I arrived here I was pinched and pressed on every side. The agony of the confinement in the Tombs is something never to be forgotten. For every little privilege, for breathing an hour's fresh air, to escape the disgrace of being linked to thieves and cut-throats as I went to and from the court, to get into a place where I might meet my aged and grief-stricken parents—in fact, to so live as to maintain my physical existence—it was necessary to give tribute on every side. At last, after having been under the shadow of the black beam, and by the interposition of a merciful God permitted to come here, I thought if I could take one meal with my venerable parents I might have a fitting opportunity to comfort them in our last parting. Mr. Tweed, Mr. Ingersoll, and others who could afford it, were accorded that privilege. I was promised that I should be permitted to meet them; but instead of that I was linked to a thief and exposed to the gaze of the public, and that after I had made every preparation, and had a right, as things go now-a-days, to expect it. I was even followed out of the yard of the Tombs by the warden and compelled to listen to his cruel taunts. Since I have been here these very same persons come up here and groan in their anguish because I am not subjected to indignities such as they heaped upon me. There are those who believe that I escaped death because of quibbles and technicalities of law in the prosecution of my case. There was no remissness in the District Attorney. The fact was, he was obliged to use the witnesses that his predecessors had left him. I have a hope that time may yet develop the fact that my implacable enemies tried to swear my life away. I was guilty of murder or I was not. I do not believe, if such an event should occur—and I cannot but believe it will—Mr. Phelps would oppose my pardon. Of course, that hope helps very much to sustain me. I want all the work I can get, and I ask no privileges of the officials. I endeavor to merit their approbation and good will, and I am sure I can do no more. In my darkest hour hope never failed me, and why should I despair now?" The prison bell here told me that I should depart, and with a farewell I left him. I now witnessed the closing up, which is termed the "long stretch." Tramp, tramp, tramp, as the various squads passed to their narrow cells, where they were to remain until Monday morning, excepting the hour for Divine worship on Sunday morning. This is the time in the week dreaded more than other. Many a small cell, three feet wide, in which is packed two human beings for thirty-six hours, does not speak well for prison treatment. The doors clash with doleful bang, and all is quietness; and as I passed up the hill and looked at the huge maples, with their matchless colored leaves, flooded with the last rays of the setting sun, I felt thankful that I was permitted to move about and enjoy the beauties of this life.

THE FORMOSAN QUESTION.

From the Japan *Gazette* of Sept. 28 we clip the following: The war prospects as between China and Japan continues to be very uncertain. From China the accounts received through the most recent papers are rather more peaceful than was expected; but in Yeddo the preparations for war are going on with great activity. As time progresses, and the chances of peace appear to diminish, the spirit of the people rises, and whatever doubts exist in the minds of foreigners as to the issue of a conflict, there seem to be none among the Japanese. The better informed classes recognize the difference, both in point of population and resources, between China and Japan; but they rely on the unity of the Japanese as opposed to the disaffection and disunion of the Chinese soldiers; and they have got it into their heads that the issue will be decided before numbers and money can make themselves felt. Further, they are confident of such early successes as will enable them to make the Chinese pay the expenses. From China we hear of appointments of foreigners in great numbers as drill instructors, and there is no doubt many will be engaged to lead the Chinese regiments into battle, should war be declared. An appointment has been made which we are surprised to find is rather highly approved of by the people. It is that of Commander in Chief, which has been conferred upon Higashi Fushimi no Miya. This is the young uncle of the Mikado who was lately in England, and a thoroughly excellent young man he is.

The *North China Herald* (Shanghai) of Sept. 19, says: The Japanese Ambassador Okubo arrived at Pekin on the 9th, but has not yet, so far as has been learned, entered upon the object of his mission. The Japanese are very reticent about the Formosa business. We hear that private telegrams received on Wednesday from Japan, report warlike indications, and the news received by mail last night is of a similar nature. From Pekin it is also reported that the probabilities of war between China and Japan are increasing. This is not what we should have expected, but the statement comes from a trustworthy source. The influence of Okubo's presence at the capital, however, has yet to be felt in the negotiations. Recent circumstances, as we formerly noticed, lead to the belief that China expects to be able to avert war, although she continues to make some show of preparation, on the coast, for that eventuality. A report was in circulation on Tuesday that the Formosan difficulty had been settled by Okubo. We have inquired regarding it in a quarter likely to have the earliest information on the matter, and are informed that nothing has been heard, and that the statement is believed to be mere rumor. Applying the test of dates to it, we find that Okubo left Tientsin on the 6th inst., that he reached Pekin on the 9th, that it would probably be the 10th or 11th before he would be prepared to enter upon the matter with the Yamên, and there is not sufficient time left in which to conclude the negotiations and to enable the result to reach Shanghai.

The San Francisco *Alta* says concerning these reports: On the other hand, we have advices in San Francisco, by private letters, that dispatches were received from Okubo to the 14th, and there seemed no such probability of war. The Chinese had renewed their offer of money, for the third time, to settle the difficulty, and it had now become merely a question of amount, not of honor. The communication making the last proffer was thirty feet in length, too prolix to indicate any desire for hard knocks. Belligerent as the aspect has been, it is now believed, in well-informed circles here, that the war-clouds have blown over.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

A letter from Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 30, to the San Francisco *Alta*, says:

"After the inauguration of diplomatic relations with the United States, Japan appointed a Chargé d'Affaires to reside in Washington. The choice fell upon Arinori Mori, a young gentleman of fine address, sincere purpose, and a true-hearted scholar. Like all of his countrymen, he was an ardent patriot, and labored early and late for the welfare of his native land. He won the affectionate regard of all with whom he came in contact, and before his return to Japan received a commission as Minister Resident. He is now to be succeeded by Yoshida Kiyonari, who, as Vice-Minister of Finance, was recently in the United States, accompanied by Gen. George B. Williams, on a special mission, commissioned to raise a national loan for Japan, which he did successfully in London, obtaining £2,400,000 at nine per cent., on the unsecured bonds of the Empire. Japan now owes about £800,000 of her old unexpired bonds, secured through the British Minister, issued under the Tycoon's Government, and these two sums constitute her only foreign debt at the present time. Mr. Yoshida is a young man of great promise, quick to perceive, and prompt to act, and has the open, frank, and genial manner of a sincere and polished gentleman. He goes, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and his appointment as such is a marked compliment to the United States, where he doubtless has a brilliant career before him. Mr. K. Woyeno, formerly Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, goes in a like capacity to Great Britain, and Mr. S. Aoki, formerly Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, goes as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany. These gentlemen are all looked upon as first-class men, and their appointments are universally approved by the foreign residents here. George N. Mitchell, late Acting United States Consul at this port, and recently Vice Consul, has resigned and sailed for China."

A VETERAN ABOLITIONIST.

CELEBRATION OF HIS GOLDEN WEDDING AND SEVENTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Levi Coffin, who married Catherine White, in Guilford County, N. C., Oct. 28, 1824, celebrated his golden wedding in Cincinnati, and his seventy-sixth birthday, on Wednesday evening last. The leading incidents of his life are thus sketched by the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "He was born in North Carolina Oct. 29, 1798, and before he left the State grew into an active sympathy with the slaves in their struggles for freedom. In 1826, soon after his marriage, he settled in Newport, Wayne County, Ind. There he renewed his work of aiding fugitive slaves, and soon came to be widely known among the slaves as their unfailing friend. It is generally understood that the house of the old Quaker in Indiana, as graphically described in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, is no other than Levi Coffin's home. On the 4th of April, 1847, he removed to Cincinnati. By this time he had become the recognized leader of the 'underground railroad' operations, although that important enterprise had no regular officers or organization. Some of his imprudent friends used to address him at this office as 'Levi Coffin, President of the Underground Railroad.' During all this time his wife was in hearty sympathy with his work, and an active participant in it. In the Winter of 1862, after the breaking out of the war, a large number of contrabands were collected at Cairo, where they suffered severely from want. A movement was organized here in Cincinnati for their relief. This grew into the Contraband Relief Society, of which Mr. Coffin became the general agent and leading man. That organization, in 1863, was changed into the Freedmen's Aid Association, for which Mr. Coffin continued to work until it was united with the American Missionary Association. He then became the General Agent of that, and has since spent his best efforts in its service. In 1864 and 1865 he visited England to present the cause of the suffering blacks, and there raised a large sum of money and a quantity of supplies. During his early experiences in Cincinnati, he was the proprietor of a 'free labor store,' where no articles were sold except the products of free labor. The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding was deemed a fitting occasion by their hosts of friends, to congratulate the worthy couple on their long life of usefulness, and to revive some of the old memories of their labors for humanity. The scene of the festivities was the Friends' Meeting-house. At 7:30 the church was nearly filled with the personal friends and admirers of Mr. Coffin, among whom were many of our oldest and best known citizens. The veteran abolitionists were there in full force, and their whitened locks contrasted with the woolly heads of many of the race which the ancient bridegroom had aided and befriended. There were the old associates of Mr. Coffin in the time of the underground railroad, and younger admirers of the man who had aided in his work of philanthropy in later years. Before the exercises began the aged couple, attired in their simple Quaker garb, took their seats in front of the speaker's desk, facing the audience. Dr. W. H. Taylor, of the Miami Medical College, opened the meeting by stating that it was the regular evening for religious services in the house, and that half an hour would be thus spent before the special features were entered upon. He then read appropriate passages of Scripture, beginning with the marriage in Cana, of Galilee, and passing to other selections bearing upon matrimonial subjects. He followed the reading with some remarks of a religious character, after which Rev. Joseph Emery led in prayer. Other exercises of a similar nature followed, in which warm and hearty prayers for the aged couple were mingled with earnest exhortations to the people assembled. These being concluded, Dr. Taylor said that some of their friends had requested that the venerable bride and groom repeat the peculiar ceremony of the Quaker Society, which united them as man and wife fifty years ago. They rose together, the bridegroom remarking that he could remember his part, and as for the bride, she could once talk faster than he. He then began the simple ceremony: 'Before the Lord and in the presence of this assembly, I take Catherine White to be my wife, promising to be to her a kind and faithful husband until death shall separate us.' The bride in response recited the same words, taking Levi Coffin to be her husband. And that was all there was of it. The original certificate of their marriage was then read, setting forth that Levi Coffin and Catherine had in the Tenth Month, 1824, solemnly and openly declared their intention of uniting themselves in wedlock, and that when the time came, and no objection was offered, they were joined as man and wife. The next exercise was the recitation of the poem, 'Hanging of the Crane,' by a young man. The application of the characters and incidents of the poem to the present occasion was quite striking. At the conclusion of the reading, a little girl, dressed in white, walked up from the audience to the platform and handed a beautiful bouquet to the bridal pair.

It was announced that Mr. Coffin would make a few remarks, after which his old associates in the work would be called upon. He began by saying that he was very grateful for the privilege of looking in so many familiar faces again, and particularly grateful at meeting some of the friends with whom he had labored in days gone by for the good of those who were not exactly of our color. Ever since their marriage, half a century ago, he and his companion had taken an interest in the colored people. It was not that they thought more of colored than white people, but the former were more neglected, and had greater need for help and sympathy. After running considerable risk for their known sentiments in North Carolina, they had removed to Indiana, six miles from Richmond. Soon after settling there, they were surprised to find that they were at the junction of the lines of the "Underground Railroad." There were several colored families living near, but when he asked them why they neglected to take in the poor fugitive slaves, feed, and care for them, and help them on their way, he found they were too timid and careful. He had read when a boy that it was a duty to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, nothing being said about color. He acted on this principle, and soon the escaped colored people knew where they could find a home and something to help them on their way. Their lives were often threatened while they were there, but they were never in the least terrified. The little woman who sat by his side 'wouldn't scare worth a cent.' There never was a night too cold, or dark, or rainy, for her to get up at any hour, and prepare a meal for the poor fugitives. Sometimes they came loads at a time. Many a time, twelve, fifteen, and even seventeen, sat down to his table at once. The average number fed and sheltered in this manner during the years when he lived there was 106 annually. There was a company of forty young ladies, many of them gray now, who used to meet and make clothes for the half-naked negroes. Twenty-seven years ago he removed to Cincinnatti where he and his wife continued their labors in the cause of the oppressed. Abolitionists used to be called men persons of one idea, which he did not think was strictly true. They had many and various experiences, but time would fail him to go into particulars. He would close by saying how deeply thankful they were for the mercy of their Heavenly Father in preserving them through their long career."

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A short time ago a young man, about twenty years of age, arrived in Baltimore from England, and commenced to look for work at his trade. After several days' fruitless search, the *Gazette* says, he entered a large factory on Lombard street and inquired for work of the superintendent. The latter questioned him, asking him his name and where he was from, and other particulars about his family. He told the superintendent that his mother resided in England and had reared him, his father having quarreled with her when he was an infant and had abandoned them, and it was supposed that he had come to America, but no tidings had been received from him. When the young man had concluded the superintendent, who, for many years, has been employed by the firm with whom he is at present engaged, said to the astonished youth, "I am your father." They discussed family matters at length, and the father, hearing from his son that his mother had never ceased to mourn their unfortunate difference and his absence, determined to proceed at once to Europe and bring her to this country and endeavor in the future years to atone for the mistakes and errors of the past. He secured employment for his son, and obtaining the necessary leave of absence from his employers, he sailed last week for England, intending to bring back with him on his return the wife from whom he had been so long separated.

POLITICS IN ARIZONA.

There must be lively times just now in Arizona. There are five candidates for Delegate to Congress in the field, each one announcing himself as the best man in the Territory to represent it at Washington, and not one running as the regular nominee of any convention. There is only one among the five who comes out as the candidate of any one party—that is D. G. Beardsley, who announces himself as a candidate on the Laboring-man's ticket; but he does not seem to be creating any great stir or excitement. The other four, H. S. Stevens, of Pima County; John Smith, of Maricopa; W. H. Hardy, of the Gila country, and C. C. Bean, of Prescott, all glory in their independence, and promise to represent the people of the Territory and the whole Territory. There is also a striking similarity in their appeals for the suffrages of the people. The honest miner comes in for a large share of their praise, and the thieving Apache for a good round sum of abuse. One feature in the campaign is that in every county the people are bringing out tickets for the county offices irrespective of party affiliations, and with the sole object of putting the right man into the right place.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Hon. Herman Camp, of Ithaca, to whom the temperance men ought to listen, wisely says: "All or nearly all the votes that may be cast for Mr. Clark at our next election will be given by Republicans. The Democrats and all the liquor-sellers and liquor-drinkers will vote the Democratic ticket, and if that ticket shall be successful it will be through Republican temperance votes given to Clark." What possible inducements, he asks, "can be named and urged why temperance men should throw away their votes on Mr. Clark, and ally themselves to a party from which they have no hopes of favor to their cause?"

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS CAN MANUFACTURE VOTERS — BALLOT-BOX STUFFING BY WHOLESALE—MORE VOTES FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION THAN THERE ARE VOTERS IN THE STATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874.

Recognizing THE TIMES as the central organ of the Republican Party, and knowing that it is always ready to do justice to all parties, I select it as the proper medium to show how elections are conducted under the auspices of the present masters of the situation in Arkansas. It was the common cry of the Democratic newspapers that "Clayton, McClure & Co. held the people of Arkansas in bondage by gross election frauds." And it is, no doubt, true that frauds have been committed in all the elections held in this State for years past, but the one just closed under the management of the Bourbon Democrats has so far eclipsed whatever may have been done in the past that in comparison its predecessors were honest.

When the question of calling a convention was submitted to the people of the State and voted upon, the 30th day of last June, the vote was reported at 88,000—and this was the largest vote ever polled in the State. No one was disfranchised. At one box in this City, where a Democratic Register only registered 170 voters, 550 votes were returned; in Clayton County in one township more votes were returned than there were inhabitants in the township. By such means as this the vote was swollen to the figures given above. But that election was a miracle of honesty and fairness when compared with the one "on convention." The Bourbons have conceived the idea that if they can show that an immense majority of the people of the State favor the new Constitution Congress will dismiss the committee upon Arkansas affairs, appointed at its last session, and they will be allowed to get off with the "swag" they have stolen. With this as a prominent and fixed idea, they "spread themselves" for a large vote and a big majority. The Republicans did not recognize the legality of the election, and they knew that no matter how many votes were polled against it, the new Constitution would be declared adopted. The Constitutional Convention proclaimed this when it refused to put a Republican on the Board of Election Commissioners; so when the Republican State Convention met, on the 15th of September, it adopted the following resolution:

> 4. That the late so-called Constitutional Convention recently assembled, having been called by a revolutionary Legislature without warrant or authority of law, and in violation of the existing Constitution of the State, all acts had and done by that convention, as well as these of the Legislature which called it, are revolutionary, null, and void, and it would be both improper and impolitic for the Republican Party to place men in nomination as candidates for any of the offices provided for by said so-called convention.

As soon as this was published the Bourbons announced that the majority in favor of the Constitution would be 75,000, and that not more than 15,000 votes would be polled against it. This showed they had set their figures for a vote of 105,000, and they have "worked up" to that point ever since. Three Commissioners of Election were appointed in each county by the State board, and in every instance all of them were fossil Democrats, dug up from the buried past, when the "Bob Johnson" dynasty ruled the State. Through these the vote was to be made.

But, unfortunately for these men, their zeal outran their discretion. They forgot that the statistics of the country were published, and could be examined. I propose to examine those statistics and prove by them that the managers of the last election are the champion ballot-box stuffers of the world. Their name, are Gordon N. Peay, U. M. Rose, and Dudley E. Jones. Should Tweed ever be released from the Penitentiary and obtain power again in New-York, by sending for them he might obtain some useful information on the subject of managing elections.

The census of the United States shows that in 1870 there were in Arkansas 100,403 voters. The returns of the Assessors show that in 1873 there were 103,441 persons subject to poll-tax, and therefore entitled to vote. I find, by examining the election returns of 1872, from Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas, four States adjoining this, and having a similar population, that less than eight-tenths of the voting population in these States actually voted at the election. The inference is very plain that as there was then an exciting canvass in those States, the fullest vote possible was drawn out. In New-York, where every effort was made, the vote for President in 1872 was 828,020, and the voting population, as shown by the census in 1870, was 987,587. This shows eighty-four one hundredths of the population voting. In New-York County the voting population was, in 1870, 188,776, and the vote in 1872 for President was 132,481, only seven-tenths of the voters; in 1873 the vote was for Secretary of State only 105,412, which was less than six-tenths. In Kings County the voters number 83,551, and in 1872 the vote was 71,477, which is less than eighty-five one hundredths.

I believe that it is generally understood that in Kings and New-York Counties a fuller vote can be obtained than anywhere else in the country. Now let us compare the percentages in the election held here on the 13th of October. Referring back to the resolution adopted by the Republican State Convention, I can confidently assert that but few, if any, over one-half the Republicans in the State voted on that day, and all that did vote voted against the adoption of the Constitution. To prove this, we will again revert to the election returns. In 1872 Grant received 41,373 votes, all Republicans, and it is estimated that about 7,000 Republicans voted for Greeley. This would make a total of 48,000 Republicans in the State. There are 24,892 votes "against Constitution" reported. These, as I said before, are all Republicans, and it shows that 23,000 Republicans did not vote. Taking the largest percentage of votes to voting population, that of Kings County, Arkansas, if there had been an exciting contest, ought to have polled 85,000 on a voting population of 100,403. But there was no such contest, as I have and will show. Over 20,000 Republicans did not go to the polls, and before I conclude this letter, I will show the vote in some of the counties. This would prove that the vote actually polled was not over 65,000. But what do the returns show? I have before me the *Gazette* of the 27th, which contains the returns from all the counties but one, (Madison,) and they foot up 77,461 "for," and 24,592 "against constitution." Madison will poll about 1,600 votes and the *Gazette* says will give 1,000 majority "for constitution." This would make the total "for" 78,761, "against" 24,892, and the entire vote 103,653, which would be 3,250 more votes than there were voters in 1870, and 212 more than there were assessed polls in 1873.

Have I not proven my assertion as to ballot-box stuffing?

The way in which this vote is obtained is shown by the following table of a few counties. I give the vote on the Constitution in one column and the number of polls reported in 1873 in the other:

Counties.	Vote on Constitution.	No. of Polls in 1873.
Philips	4,142	2,922
Pulaski	5,189	4,265
St. Francis	1,580	1,132
Union	2,066	1,591
Ouachita	2,026	1,680
Monroe	1,729	1,013
Garland	1,128	688

These are enough to show how the vote was manufactured. Do not these returns prove that zeal outran discretion? Yet these managers expect Congress and the country to swallow these figures as the actual result of the poll on the 13th inst. They forget themselves, too, very strangely at times. A letter was written from here on the 14th, the day after the election, to the Chicago *Tribune*, giving the vote correctly, as reported in Lee County, when the vote was not known here and could not have been for days after.

I have given you the figures. What do they show?

AMICUS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are additional Republican nominations in this State:

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—For member of Assembly, Charles Stanford; District Attorney, Alonzo P. Strong; Coroner, Nicholas Marcellis; Justice of Sessions, James W. Paugburn.

SENECA COUNTY—For member of Assembly, Martin L. Allen; County Clerk, Isaac H. Stout; District Attorney, Thaddeus Bodine; Superintendents of the Poor, Solomon Carman and William S. Smith; Justice of Sessions, George Story.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, Charles B. Fethers; District Attorney, Lewis H. Jackson; Superintendent of the Poor, Horace Crary; Session Justice, William H. Brayman; Coroners, Henry Sperbeck, William Hagadorn.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, Martin L. Stover; District Attorney, John D. Wendell; Coroners, Frank G. Buckbee, Austin A. Snell, George R. Greene; Justice of Sessions, Joseph Noxon.

The New-York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—MR. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS—SOLDIER'S RETURN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE.

The Republican State Committee's Greeting to the Republicans of the State and Nation:

There is reason to believe that victory awaits us. Our opponents feel this, and their boasting has measurably ceased within the last few days. Our information warrants us in saying that if our active friends will do their duty in getting our voters to the polls, the night of Tuesday will close upon a political victory more glorious, under all the circumstances, than any in the annals of the State. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

If the Republicans of New-York State wish to keep in office a Governor who has done his duty faithfully toward all classes, they have only to poll something like their full vote to-morrow. It must be remembered that the frauds are no longer possible by which Tammany used to run up an overwhelming vote in this City, with the connivance of Mr. HERCULES TILDEN, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. A good vote in the State for Gov. DIX will have the effect of defeating the present hopes of JOHN MORRISSEY & Co. Last year, over 117,000 Republicans did not take sufficient interest in the election to record their votes. We trust they will see the necessity of exerting themselves on the present occasion to prevent the State falling into the hands of the same clique which harried and robbed it for some years prior to 1872. The Democrats will not stay at home, no matter what the weather may be, and we trust that the Republicans will show at least equal zeal in behalf of their principles. We cannot be beaten except through the apathy of our own party. It is not "Grantism" that is at stake in this election, but "Tweedism," and we hope the vote to-morrow will prove that the people realize this momentous fact.

In September, 1871, a great public meeting was held at Cooper Institute for the purpose of endeavoring to accomplish the overthrow of the Tweed gang. It was very largely attended, but Mr. TILDEN declined to allow his name to be used at it. On the following day the *World*, which was, at that stage of its checkered history, in the pay of TWEED, did its best to throw discredit on the meeting. It declared that an "overwhelming majority" of the people were on the side of the thieves. And it dwelt upon the significant absence of men like "MR. BELMONT, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. O'CONOR, and *Mr. Tilden.*" Very good. But if Mr. TILDEN deserved praise in 1871 for abstaining from taking any part in the Reform movement, how can he deserve praise now for being the sole originater of it? Mr. TILDEN should at least try to make his story consistent and plausible.

On Saturday evening there was a meeting in this City at which a speech was made by Mr. JOHN KELLY, one of the new Bosses now endeavoring to jump into the places formerly occupied by TWEED and SWEENY. In the course of KELLY'S remarks, he referred to the attacks on "JIMMY" HAYES, though without attempting to refute one of them. He could not deny that HAYES was an active participant in all the Tammany robberies, but he gave the intelligent citizens whom he addressed this simple piece of advice: "Vote for the candidates of the party, and let these *outside issues* take care of themselves." Questions as to personal honesty or good character were always treated by the Tammany leaders as "outside issues." But, with the exception of "Col." FELLOWS, no one but JOHN KELLY has as yet ventured to get up at a public meeting and declare his open preference for rogues.

The Eleventh Congressional District should elect Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, and send the so-called "Col." WILLIS to try his hand upon some less intelligent constituency. It is said that on the eve of the election a circular filled with aspersions on Mr. BAILEY is to be distributed in the district. If that trick is adopted, the only effect of it should be to render WILLIS' case still more hopeless than it now is. Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY would be a great credit to the constituency, and WILLIS would be a disgrace to it, and that is about all the difference there is between the two.

We hope the people will pay particular attention to one of the reasons for which they are asked to vote the Democratic ticket. It is that the Democratic triumphs in the West may be "confirmed." And what did those triumphs represent? Perhaps we had better let a Democratic paper—the Cincinnati *Gazette*—explain: "On a platform of repudiation, inflation, and general cussedness, the Democratic Party has carried Ohio by a decided majority." And this is the programme which the people of New-York State are asked to "confirm." They may do it—but at present we take leave to doubt it.

One of the best members of the last Legislature was Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., of Putnam County. His industry and fidelity and his excellent personal qualities were conceded by his political opponents, as well as approved by his political friends. He is a candidate for re-election, and his district will, we are confident, do well to give him a rousing majority.

Mr. TILDEN, on the 23d ult., wrote a letter to the Ohio Democrats in response to an invitation to a meeting for rejoicing over the Democratic victory, which he called "the new revolution." It will be remembered that that was what the rebellion was called, perhaps by Mr. TILDEN himself. He declared he hoped he could give the Ohio Democrats an "opportunity for another rejoicing." The sympathy between him and his Western friends is evidently complete, and the repudiationists would undoubtedly, as he hopes, rejoice as much over his success as he did over theirs.

"HERCULES" TILDEN.

The New-York *World* may always be safely trusted to do one of two things at election time—either to make its candidates supremely ridiculous or to sell them out altogether. It adopted the latter method in the Presidential canvass of 1868. Somebody came along with the money-bags, the Sheriff was paid off, and "independent journalism" triumphed. During the present contest this "organ," at present the private property of Mr. TILDEN, has, probably, sincerely endeavored to help its master; but it has, in reality, done him a vast deal of mischief. It has raised up enemies for him in all directions, has never been satisfied except when it was stirring up strife, and, finally, has set itself to work to caricature the poor man whom it denounced in 1872 as a scheming "railroad politician." The people are now invited to behold Mr. TILDEN as the modern "Hercules." A Hercules of this size and pattern is at least unique, and we strongly commend him to the attention of Mr. BARNUM. If he could only have added him to his procession on Saturday it would have rendered that curious affair a still greater success, especially among children and persons from the rural districts.

In those "triple sheets" for which Mr. TILDEN is drawing so largely upon his banking account, he is represented as the "Hercules who slew the Tammany hydra." We only wish that he could be honestly regarded in that light. But the melancholy truth is, as we pointed out yesterday, that the "hydra" is by no means dead. In 1871 the first great blow was dealt at it from the polls, but Mr. TILDEN took no part in that, because he was fresh from presiding over TWEED'S packed convention. In 1872 HOFFMAN and the remnants of Tammany were driven out. A scapegoat was made of TWEED; for that is really all that TWEED'S punishment amounts to. He was not a bit worse than SWEENY, or "Slippery Dick," or GENET, or a dozen others who worked with him, and who have all escaped. And it is understood that even TWEED is to be let off if Mr. TILDEN can get himself elected. But the essential fact to remember is that the Tammany Ring was not permanently broken in 1872—it was only temporarily thrust aside. It promises to be as powerful as ever in the course of a very few weeks, if the people suffer themselves to be deluded by the respectable figure-head which is now paraded at its front. What was done toward the destruction of the Tweed Ring was done without Mr. TILDEN'S consent or assistance, as is sufficiently attested by the frequent appeals made to him in these columns between September, 1869, and September, 1871. They clearly show where the "smallest Hercules in the world" stood during that critical period. But afterward, by way of saving himself and the remains of the Democratic Party, Mr. TILDEN helped to prosecute TWEED in the courts, and dealt some valiant blows at a man already politically dead.

But no one can claim the credit of utterly destroying the Tammany gang of thieves, for, unhappily, it is not destroyed even now, and this is a more conclusive answer to TILDEN'S present pretensions than all the wrangling and argument in the world. While our pocket Hercules is going about the city waving a sword ten times as long as himself, and while the other doughty warrior, whom old Mr. BENNETT used to contemptuously call "MANTALINI MARBLEU," is vowing that Tom Thumb slew Tammany, behold! Tammany is getting ready to spring at the throat of the City. "I killed it," cries our Titanic TILDEN, but the worst of it is that it is not dead at all. We none of us have killed it, and so we need none of us brag. It is even holding up Hercules himself between its finger and thumb. Look at the facts—the broad, open facts, not to be explained away by all the newspapers in creation. "JIMMY" HAYES was one of the "old Board of Supervisors," upon which the *World* laid all the blame for the Tammany robberies. This HAYES was himself the means of passing through the board fraudulent warrants to the amount of ***$1,337,928***—we published a full list of those warrants yesterday, with dates, amounts, signatures, and everything complete. And yet JIMMY HAYES has been nominated by the Tammany of to-day for the important and responsible office of Register. He is running side by side with Mr. TILDEN—so that one of the most notorious of the Tammany rascals is actually sitting on the back of our Hercules at the very moment when he is bragging of his tremendous victory.

Again, JOHN MORRISSEY is to-day the leading man in Democratic counsels. JOHN KELLY is his associate. In every ward in the City the men who are working for TILDEN and HAYES are the very men who used to work for TWEED and SWEENY. Every inhabitant of this City who is familiar with the by-ways of politics knows all this to be the truth. It is not mere election talk. Let the Democrats succeed to-morrow, and we shall soon have a new Tammany Ring in power no less dangerous and disgraceful than the last. It can be restored in a single day; it may be the work of years to drive it from our midst again.

Under these circumstances, what can sensible people do when they see poor Mr. TILDEN flourishing all over the City as the Liliputian Hercules, while the greater number of the old Tammany thieves are mocking at him? What can they do but pity his blindness and laugh at his folly? If they vote for the restoration of the Tammany Ring, with only a slight change or two among its chiefs, at least they will do it with their eyes open, and will deserve all that happens to them afterward.

PRACTICAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

There has been a good deal of genuine interest felt in the question of an adequate reform of the civil service during the past four or five years, and a great many Republicans have found fault with their party for not moving fast enough in the matter. Doubtless more rapid progress, if it could have been substantial and permanent, would have been a good thing. But it must be remembered that in this country reforms of any kind in the public service depend on the strength and extent of the popular desire for them, and in this particular case the portion of the Government supposed to be most nearly representative of the popular desire, has constantly interposed obstacles to the reform. We may not think that Gen. GRANT has done all he might for civil service reform, but no one can deny that he has done more than Congress approved of, and that what is being done at this moment is opposed to the action of Congress last session.

It is a vital question, therefore, how much the people really wish this reform, and, as far as our own State is concerned, they will have a chance to show this to-morrow. The radical principle of civil service reform is that tenure of office shall depend on fitness and on nothing else. If that principle can be applied thoroughly to the great body of executive officers in the United States, it will put an end to many evils, and make the experiment of representative government in this country vastly more promising than it now is. Patronage in public offices—a practice introduced by a Democratic Administration—has a double effect in interference with our institutions: it tends to raise up a class of interested politicians who work to control elections for their own profit, and it tends to discourage and alienate the mass of citizens who act from disinterested motives. This is a growing evil, and ought to be got rid of as fast as possible. Until our public servants are chosen because they can perform the duties of their office well, and not because of political prejudices, or for some worse reason, we shall find it up-hill work getting an honest and efficient government.

But in this reform the people must set the example. They must show what they wish done by showing what they will do themselves. Gen DIX'S election is a case in point. He has done well in his office. Everyone concedes that. In the course of this canvass, which has been very bitter on the part of the Democrats, no one has breathed a suggestion that Gov. DIX has not been an excellent Governor. He has been sagacious. He knows the cardinal principles of free government, and he has applied them firmly and judiciously. No Governor has ever been more vigilant, more laborious and careful to see that no harm came to the people through errors or otherwise. With great executive ability he has united rare experience and ripeness of judgment, which have enabled him to influence largely the course of legislation, and always for good. He has shown by the severest test that he possesses every qualification for his position. His retention would be a practical exemplification, of which no one could fail to see the force, of the people's desire for a sound system of the civil service. A failure to elect him could result from nothing but comparative indifference of the people with reference to the fitness of their most important executive officer for his trust.

If Gov. DIX is not re-elected to-morrow, it is the merest nonsense for those who fail to vote for him to grumble about civil service reform. If the people of the State of New-York are not ready to retain a man of distinguished merit in an office he has filled with great success, they cannot expect that their representatives will disregard so plain a hint. The defeat of DIX would be an emphatic, practical declaration that the voters do *not* prefer merit to all other considerations in filling political offices. What other interpretation could be put upon it? There is no reason which an intelligent man can be expected to approve why Gen. DIX should not be elected. The arguments against him are not worth discussion. He is "wealthy." He used in Paris visiting cards with his "titles" on them—did his opponents ever pause to reflect that every title was one calling him to the service of his country, and that he never failed to do his duty in response to such a call? He is "old," &c., &c. But no one says he has not done well; that he is not firm, courageous, industrious, and just. It does not seem possible that the people of the State wish to rate such qualities as worth nothing. If they do, they cannot expect that a reform which consists in rating fitness above everything can get on very well.

Moreover, Democratic supremacy in this State means the most thorough opposition to the principle that we have said underlies all reform of the public service. The Democracy is essentially a party of patronage. That is, on the whole, its most powerful motive for action. It is to that motive that it owes its discipline. Men who think only of the offices they have and may lose, or of those they seek, are faithful servants of the party that controls them. But they are not faithful to the people. These they will neglect, if they do not rob. We repeat that one of the most important questions to be decided to-morrow is how far the people of the State *really* desire reform in the public service.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ASK.

The people of this City and State are asked to restore to power the Democratic Party. The election to-morrow is to record that decision, whatever it may be. It is well, therefore, that the voter should know exactly what he is asked to restore. We do not know that anybody pretends that there is any essential change in the party now asking for a recall to office. A few of the leaders are not now openly in the field. Some of them are in foreign parts, finding in countries with which we have no extradition treaty that peace and security that were denied them here. TWEED is temporarily in seclusion; one need not guess, however, which party his sympathies are with. Ex-Gov. HOFFMAN has been abroad, too, but his good wishes are also with one of the parties to the contest. As for the principles of the party so confidently demanding restoration, they are unchanged; nobody pretends that they are different from what they were in 1870, when that party was in full power in the State.

From 1869 to 1872 the administration of this State was Democratic. The finances were mismanaged; the plighted faith of the State was trampled under foot - the judiciary was corrupted, and the public treasury was empty. To be more explicit, every dollar wrung from the people by taxation had been made away with, and, in defiance of law, six and a half million dollars had been taken from the sinking fund, where it should have been kept for the extinguishment of the public debt. The average annual expenditures for general purposes, now less than $5,000,000, were more than $6,125,000. The annual legislative expenses, now $266,520, were $422,456. The State Controller, after all other means of revenue had been exhausted, was obliged to borrow over two million dollars to carry on the Government of this great and rich State. Such a vast system of plunder and extravagance had never before been witnessed in any State. It was only equaled by the more open robbery of the City. Under the last Democratic rule this City was looted as sytematically as a captured town in the hands of pirates. The debt of the City was increased $50,134,139 in twenty-eight months. The Municipal Government was merely organized theft and forgery. To preserve the forms of law bogus checks and fraudulent vouchers were invented; but the result was abstraction of millions from the City Treasury without any equivalent being rendered therefor. It is needless now to recall the shameful history of those years. Everybody ought to remember how rapine, violence, robbery, and political corruption ran riot. The State and City were overwhelmed with disgrace. Their helpless condition brought discredit everywhere upon the American name. This was the work of a Democratic administration in the State and in the City of New-York. Now we are asked to restore the Democratic Party to power in both.

Under the administration of Gov. DIX the deficiency in the sinking fund has been made up, and over fifteen million dollars have been added thereto. The general expenses have been cut down more than one million per year; the canal maintenance and collection expenses have been reduced about one-half; and, by economy, honesty and good faith, the State credit is measurably restored, and there has been given respectability to the administration of public affairs. To ask that this wise and honest administration should be set aside and the executive and legislative departments of the Government be given over to the herd so lately driven out is a most audacious proposition. Whatever may be the errors and imperfections of the party now in power, its leaders and office-holders are certainly better than the political bandits who have just been driven away from the prostrate people whom they were robbing. These Morrisseys and Kelleys presume greatly on the stupidity or good nature of voters when they impudently ask that the corrupt Tammany crowd be put back again. But their audacity is great, for they even dare to put in nomination for a prominent Municipal office one of the supple Supervisors who passed without question the thieving bills prepared by the Tweed gang. The name of "JIMMY" HAYES swings in the breeze by the side of that of Mr. TILDEN, and a nameless henchman of JOHN KELLY, ready to do his bidding as OAKEY HALL did TWEED'S, presumes to ask for the Mayor's chair. These are the men and these the measures now sought to be forced upon the people of New-York by the Democratic managers. It is a case where further argument seems unnecessary. When they were last in power the Democrats stole openly and notoriously from State and City. They are trying to get back. It is in order to do so again.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Lack of general interest and an active partisan opposition have put the pending constitutional amendments in danger. The corrupt managers of the Democratic Party have resolved to defeat these proposed amendments. They believe in encouraging loose administration in office, bribery, frauds at the polls, and dishonest municipal legislation. They have, therefore, entered the campaign against the propositions designed to make these abuses impossible. Canceled ballots are sown broadcast throughout the State, and in this City such industry and pertinacity have been exhibited that even the churches have been invaded by the distributors of votes against the amendments. If ever there was a time when good citizens were called upon to rebuke the unclean enemies of good morals, social order, and honest legislation, it is now. The Constitution of this State can not readily be amended; a postponement of these needed reforms now would put off for a long time the possibility of their adoption. The people do not show much interest in propositions that seem so indirect in their influence; and the Democratic managers have availed themselves of this apparent apathy. They are determined that the rank and file of their party—the men who vote blindly at the bidding of their leaders—shall go to the polls armed with ballots against the amendments.

It is necessary now only to say that the constitutional amendments were prepared by a commission of eminent citizens, appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN, and representing both political parties. They contain provisions for the prevention of corruption and bribery of officials or at the polls, against special and unequal local legislation, for the limitation of public indebtedness for State purposes, for the security of the deposits of the people in the savings banks, and for the protection of the State against fraudulent claims. Surely there is nothing in all this that is not acceptable to every good citizen. If these are defeated, many of the ills of which the public now complain will be indefinitely continued. It is a matter of profound regret that the non-partisan character of the proposed reform has not been preserved. As we have said, the amendments were prepared by a non-partisan commission; their adoption has been recommended by prominent men of both political parties. If they are defeated, it will be because the subterranean wire-pullers of the Democracy are determined on that defeat. The men who will run the next Democratic State Government are not the Tildens; they are the burrowers who are working secretly against the amendments which no man openly presumes to oppose. All good citizens should vote for the amendments.

SPIRIT VALE.

This is the name of a secluded valley in Vermont, said latterly to have been the scene of some of the most remarkable of the manifestations known as "materialization of spirits." This vague term, so often used during the last few months to describe mysterious appearances of persons who have long been dead, but who appear willing to return at the call of certain mediums, and able to communicate with their living friends, has from time to time been much discussed in the press of New-England. The EDDY family, whose humble homestead in Spirit Vale has been selected by the adventurous spirits as their abiding-place during their brief visits to earth, is composed of eight plain and somewhat illiterate persons, who are moral, frugal, and on good terms with their neighbors. Even when they were children at school these supernatural EDDYS are said to have incurred the severe displeasure of the village pedagogue by turning the school-house into a spiritual cabinet. They were wont to convulse the other pupils by "rappings," strange conversations with invisible friends, and numerous other phenomena, which finally resulted in their expulsion from the "groves of Academe." The father of these children was a Methodist, and we are informed that he was firmly convinced that his offspring were possessed of the devil, and was accustomed to chastise them until he was convinced that they were under control of some mystic power, when he gave up the task of their conversion, and allowed them to indulge in whatever fancies pleased them.

As the EDDY boys and girls grew up to mature men and women, they nearly all returned to the old homestead in Spirit Vale, whence they had been dispersed for many years, wandering up and down the country. There they speedily established a "circle-room;" and at evening after the farm work, to which they faithfully attended, is completed for the day, they resort to this room, and hold converse, with apparitions, which always come in friendliest guise, and take, as it seems to the critical observer, an undue interest in the petty affairs of this sublunary sphere. As a goodly company of more or less sympathetic visitors from the outer world usually assemble to witness the manifestations, the EDDY family have established an evening programme, whose order is much as follows: When the guests are gathered, one of the mediums enters a cabinet which has but one means of ingress, a door facing the audience. As soon as he is seated, and has gone comfortably into a trance, the spectators join hands, and while weak music from a quavering violin afflicts the air, figures come and go from the cabinet's entrance. The first shape seen, at the earliest meeting—

> "If shape it might be called, that shape had none
> Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb"—

was indefinite, fleeting, like an image in a dream. But as the séances were repeated, and as large numbers of credulous persons nightly came to sit before the cabinet, and to demand "signs and wonders," spirits which were recognized by visitors as their dead relatives now and then peeped from the door, and sometimes consented to flit about the stage. As in the case of the materializations which a Missouri medium offered to the public of his county a few weeks since, there were instances of recognition which many men and women of learning and social prominence have pronounced both startling and inexplicable. Fancying, at first, that the ingenious medium seated in the closet managed by some acute trickery to personate the spirit which appeared on the platform, various methods of detection were adopted, but all failed to prove anything save that the man remained in his trance and was motionless. Meantime these same doubting people were astounded by the appearance of shapes which called them, in husky whispers, by name. Mothers returned to visit their children, husbands their wives, and ancestors whose dust had moldered for a hundred years in quiet churchyards came to have a cheerful chat with posterity, establishing their identity beyond peradventure by recalling names and dates familiar to only the persons addressed and the ghostly visitants themselves. The Indians who once inhabited the Vermont hills and valleys, Germans, Frenchmen, and other "foreign spirits," all, (as we are assured by cultured lookers on,) speaking with purity and precision the languages which they used on earth, pass in rapid procession over the EDDYS' stage, "and will continue so to do until further notice." Why does the mighty BARNUM sleep? Must the EDDYS remain in the semi-obscurity of Spirit Vale?

The mediums seem to have communicated some of their powers to their neighbors, who, it appears, hold séances now and then in the open air, with tents for cabinets, and with rural urchins and the plowmen and milkmaids of the vicinity as lookers-on. The delusion, which has turned some exceedingly clever heads is altogether too much for the average mind of the rustic population to withstand. People who entered the enchanted confines of Spirit Vale to scoff, remain to hold converse with dead friends, and to affirm their belief in the manifestations of living, walking, talking, and dancing ghosts on the EDDYS' platform. The mediums now claim that they are fast arriving at that period in their career when they can materialize spirits in an open hall and in the full blaze of gaslight or the glare of noonday, instead of in a dark cabinet and a dimly-lighted room, as now. They appear desirous of challenging the efforts of the ablest scientific men to detect the secret of their manœuvres. They will do well not to venture far from their "happy valley," however, for the New-Englanders who do not believe in them, and who have a decided objection to most of the repulsive and vulgar phenomena of "materialization," may do them a mischief. Rumor already hath it that the mother of the EDDYS was a lineal descendant of a Salem witch who was condemned to death in colonial times, but "somehow escaped and 'sent her spirit on through mortal veins.'" Let the EDDYS beware.

A POOR-HOUSE TYRANT.

The paupers of Kent County, Mich., are evidently very unreasonable persons. Not satisfied with being committed to the fostering care of the State, they have rebelled against the tender mercies of the gentle overseer to whose guidance and counsel they are confided. They recently so far forgot their self respect as to drag their humble misfortunes before the public, and to complain of the overseer as unnecessarily harsh and cruel. This guardian of the county charity and honor appears to have been principally distinguished for brutality worthy only of a jailor of the Middle Ages. He seems to have delighted in torturing the weak and starving the strong into submission. Whenever a healthy pauper was guilty of the impropriety of proclaiming that the demands of his appetite were by no means satisfied by the meagre diet accorded him in the poor-house, this gentle official was wont to beat and otherwise maltreat said healthy pauper until complaints were no longer possible, inasmuch as there was no more breath in the complainant's body. If an idiot was confided to the care of the tender-hearted overseer, he forthwith stabled the wretched creature like a cow or a pig. When the investigation prompted by the complaints of the much-maltreated Kent County paupers disclosed their wretched condition, it turned out that the inmates of the poor-house had been beaten on many occasions until their starveling frames were covered with bruises; that many of them had been allowed to lie for days in wretched receptacles, unworthy the name of rooms, on straw and saw-dust; and that this model county institution had a department, called the "fools' room," into which all disagreeable cases of infirmity or poverty were dismissed, and whose inmates died from fright or privation, much to the satisfaction of the overseer.

The examination which the county officials were finally induced to make disclosed other equally astonishing facts. The overseer and his assistants were convicted of having on numerous occasions beaten weak-minded and aged women until they could not stand alone; and the testimony shows that it was then customary to drag the fainting creatures by the hair of their heads to the cell-like rooms allotted them, or even to thrust them into the "fools' room," in case they rebelled against such outrageous treatment. This "fools' room" seems to have been a species of black-hole. Connected with the poor-house was a species of jail, into which paupers were thrust on very slight provocation. A word of complaint, a grimace from a lunatic, a demand for a proper quantity of decently-prepared food, were enough to procure the unlucky offenders a sojourn in cells such as the vilest criminals are rarely familiar with. So strict was the discipline in this abominable institution, and so careful had the overseer always been to keep complaints of his infamous conduct from the outer world, that it is remarkable that the paupers succeeded in calling attention to their heavy grievances.

The Michigan overseer who has shown such brutality, and to whose account several deaths are clearly chargeable, will undoubtedly be severely punished. The people of his neighborhood, and of the State in general, demand that heavy penalties be visited upon such a monster. They are naturally shocked at the manner in which he has betrayed their confidence. But there is scarcely a State in the Union from which there has not, at one time or another, come abominable stories of cruelty similar to those now told of the Michigan overseer. Many of the "poor-houses" in New-England and the Middle States have long been no better than they should be. The injudicious practice of committing the county poor to the care of some irresponsible farmer, in a remote region, because he bids lower than any one else for the privilege of keeping them, has, in many cases, been productive of the very worst results. In States which have numerous large asylums at central points, and under direct control of State authority, there is little danger that those who cannot defend themselves will suffer abuse.

One of the chief evils of the county poor-houses in all sections of the Union arises from the habit of sending persons afflicted with partial or total insanity to be fed and cared for in the same buildings, and by the same guardians, as the sane paupers. This is a positive wrong, and its practice is permitted simply because in many States the asylums for the insane are not large enough to receive all the unfortunates who have no control over their reason. In numbers of "poor-houses" paupers are often terrified beyond measure by forced association with violent lunatics, or degraded by contact with human beings who are hardly above the level of the lowest order of animals. The inexcusable conduct of the Kent County overseer in Michigan was evidently encouraged by his knowledge that many of the degraded unfortunates in his charge were unable to resent his tyranny or to complain of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aida" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, for the last time this season. Wednesday promises to be a gala occasion, for "Mignon" is to be brought out for the first time this year, with Mlle. Albani as the heroine. Mlle. Heilbron is to personate *Filina*, and the remaining rôles will probably be assigned to Signors De Bassini and Fiorini, and to Miss Cary. Yesterday evening "Faust" was performed at the Grand Opera-house, in presence of a large audience. Mlle. Heilbron represented *Margarita*, Signor Benfratelli *Faust*, Signor Del Puente *Valentino*, and Signor Fiorini *Mephisto*, while as *Siebel*, Miss Cooney proved an acceptable substitute for Miss Cary.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

The season of English opera bouffe at the Lyceum Theatre will be entered upon this evening "Geneviève de Brabant" will then be sung by Miss Soldene and her numerous and efficient company.

TO-NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Manager Daly changes the bill at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening, and presents "The School for Scandal," which, by the way, is to be repeated to-morrow. Mr. Barnum reopens the Hippodrome, and, big as the place is, will no doubt behold it crowded to suffocation. Mr. Oliver Doud Byron appears at Wood's Museum in "Across the Continent." Among several novelties at the Olympic a compressed performance of "Geneviève de Brabant"—in the vernacular, of course—is conspicuous. At other theatres the entertainments of the past week may still be witnessed.

BRIEF MENTION.

The sale of seats for Mr. Thomas' first symphony concert opens this morning....Mr. Maurice Grau's return may be looked for toward the middle of December....Miss Adelaide Lennox, late of the Grand Opera-house, has almost in readiness an original English "society-drama"....Mrs. Joseph Lloyd Haigh, who as Miss Jennie Hughes enjoys great popularity as a ballad singer and roubrette, will soon appear here in English opera bouffe. Her talent as a songstress and a commedienne augur well for her success in this new walk of the profession.

M. FAURE AND HIS MANAGER.

M. Faure and M. Halanzier have become involved in a serious imbroglio, of which we copy an account from the Paris correspondence of the London *Daily Telegraph*. On Oct. 17 the correspondent writes: "Sunday's performance at the Opera has produced something like £1,500 for the benefit of the Alsatians and Lorrainers, but unhappy M. Halanzier thinks the charity bought too dear. There appears to be something like a revolution on hand, all caused by the generosity of the Directeur's heart, and the ingenuity of his combinations. Desirous to give the Alsatians a thumping benefit, he entered into negotiation with Madame Patti, as all the world knows. She accepted £200 a night for three performances. On this news M. Faure uprose in his wrath. It was not, of course, the engagement of Patti which stirred him, for he handsomely offered to take the part of *Nevers* in the "Huguenots," and M. Halanzier would not suffer it. Vulgar cash was the *irritamenta malorum*, as usual. M. Faure declares that a most important clause of his agreement lays down that no singer shall receive more money than himself during his two years' allegiance to the French opera. The great baritone's salary is 120,000 francs for the eight months' season, and Patti received 5,000 francs a night. With this grief burning at his heart M. Faure went up to his Directeur, in the crowded green-room, on Monday night, and said, "Well, M. Halanzier, how do you think the public treats your makeshift singers?" M. Faure had just achieved an immense success in "La Favorita." And so war was declared! M. Halanzier protests there was never any clause even discussed in M. Faure's engagement which could bear the interpretation put on it. And, besides, pleads he, the case in question was no engagement, but a mere accident, upon which an actor on the staff could lodge no complaint. It would appear that no written agreement exists between M. Faure and his Directeur, so the point may be argued for a time beyond limit. On Tuesday, however, the offended artist lodged his resignation, consenting to sing the next night, as the advertisements had been issued, but not again till justice should be done him. So the matter stands. There are not wanting those who whisper maliciously that M. Faure is in luck to find this grievance just now. He has very tempting offers abroad, while at the Salle Ventadour nothing of remarkable brilliancy is promised for him. And the opening of the new opera—what a chance! It will certainly take place during the period of his engagement with M. Halanzier. But these scandalous suggestions must be dismissed. If one credit mere report the troubles of our courteous directeur are not even yet finished One thing is quite clear—that M. Halanzier has no pleasant berth of it, and that his position just now looks awkward. For the loss of M. Faure could not easily be made up. I believe negotiations are going on through persons of the highest importance for the arrangement of this strange quarrel." On Oct. 18, the correspondent brings the story down to our latest dates, as follows: "In the morning papers is a communication from M. Faure, upon the subject of which I wrote to you yesterday. The great baritone thus states his grievances against M. Halanzier: First, he was offended by the refusal of that gentleman to let him take the small part of *Nevers* in "The Huguenots," for the benefit of the Alsatians and Lorrainers. Secondly—but this I must translate: "The introduction at the Grand Opera of a double tariff, is a measure absolutely contrary to the rules and traditions of our National Academy of Music. It is on that account I thought proper to give in my resignation at the Home Office itself resting it on this grave infraction of the regulations. I consider the matter to be a question of principle and of personal dignity, as well for the theatre to which I have the honor to belong as to myself. For the last reason specially I insist upon resigning, not without a keen regret to quit a stage which was as dear to me on many grounds." The expression which I have rendered as a double tariff probably means that M. Halanzier sometimes raises the price of his stalls, when about to give an entertainment of extraordinary cost. Of course the grievance lies in this—that Patti, singing in "Faust," draws double the money that Faure can bring in the "Favorite." M. Halanzier has the right beyond even criticism to put up his seats to what sum he pleases. The Italian opera is not, and never was, ruled by a *société*. If it were, M. Faure must know well that he has never been elected member thereof, and he has no more to do with the Treasury Department of the House than I have—excepting always the monthly visit to receive an instalment of his 120,000 francs per season. The baritone will not easily persuade a wicked world, by such defenses as these, that he has not broken with his directeur for some more solid reason, known to him only, but suspected by all. Observe, there is not now a word about Mme. Patti's larger emolument. Other grievances are put forward. We shall soon hear what M. Halanzier has to say in reply; but it seems likely to be a lawyer's case in the end. Mme. Patti has received a letter of thanks from the Maréchale De MacMahon for her assistance at the Alsace-Lorraine benefit of Sunday. "Personally," says the Maréchale, "I feel very great pleasure in hearing and applauding you again in Paris, whither we hope you will often return." Mme. Patti, in reply, forwards a note for 100 francs, which had been sent her anonymously for the benefit, and declares that "the pleasure she had in doing a charitable action was further augmented by seeing the Maréchale's name heading this national work." Mme. Patti appeared this evening as *Marguerite* in "Faust," with a tremendous success. The "Jewel" song and the final trio were encored amidst as great an ovation as was ever witnessed in Paris. The Maréchale MacMahon and the Ex-Queen of Spain were present at the performance the receipts of which surpassed, I hear £1,00[illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A CARPET-BAGGER FROM NEW-JERSEY ENDEAVORING TO DEFEAT EX-SENATOR O'BRIEN.

It is very apparent at this late stage of the campaign that the sensible people of the Tenth Congressional District have had their eyes opened with regard to the Democratic candidate, Mr. Hewitt. They do not find in him the so much vaunted public spirit, or that lively interest in the district he wants to represent in Congress, that would warrant his selection from among the host of honest property-holders and tax-payers in that crowded part of the City. It has even been found out that Mr. Hewitt is not a resident of the district, nor a tax-payer at all. He is a Jerseyman, with every personal tie centred in the capital of that State, and, although Mr. Hewitt has a house in Lexington avenue, near Twenty-second street, it is claimed that he has been so long in New-Jersey that he cannot prove a legal residence in the Tenth District. He is looked upon as a carpet-bagger, come to seek office in a place where he has some friends who are willing to work for him "if there is anything in it." It is related of Mr. Hewitt, in the Tenth District, by persons who pretend to know all about him, that prior to accepting John Kelly's nomination he was in a fair way to secure the nomination in his own district in New-Jersey. But, finding that Mr. Kelly was willing to give him a chance in the Tenth, for sundry reasons Mr. Hewitt instructed his friends on the other side of the river to intimate that he would not run in New-Jersey. He packed up traps enough to see him through the canvass, and taking up his quarters in New-York became the Tammany candidate. These are strong points against him when competing for the suffrages of the people with Ex-Senator O'Brien, who is, so to speak, the friend of every man, woman, and child in the district, known by them for years and seen by them almost daily. It does not help Mr. Hewitt to be known as a man who "swore off" his tax levies, nor as one of the hardest to his employes in matters of trade. Mr. Hewitt, therefore, notwithstanding the frequent exercise of the Tammany whip and promises of pap, has less chance of election to-day than he had the night he was nominated.

On the other hand, Ex-Senator O'Brien has gradually grown in popular esteem. Ever since he went to the State Senate until at this moment, he stands higher and firmer in the affections of the voters of the Tenth District than any other man within its boundaries. Men irrespective of party are declaring themselves for him, and Democrats as well as Republicans are determined to send him to Congress instead of Mr. Kelly's friend—the gentleman from New-Jersey. Working men who have known and benefited by Ex-Senator O'Brien's generosity in hard times remember him now as the man who befriended sufferers without asking them their politics, and rally around him rather than the stranger, who has nothing but Tammany's indorsement to commend him to their consideration. Again, in this campaign Kelly and Morrissey are taught that their party's old dupes—the hard-working men—are fully alive to the issues of the hour, and quite capable of dealing with them intelligently. The well-to-do classes in the district are likewise supporting Ex-Senator O'Brien for Congress. They do not forget his fidelity to the cause of reform when sent to the State Senate. Moreover, they recognize him as an earnest man, anxious to win for himself a splendid reputation; hence is he deemed to be more likely to serve his constituents with honor and scrupulous care. All these considerations tend to brighten Ex-Senator O'Brien's prospects of election; and give an impetus to the closing efforts of the Republicans and his other adherents which will no doubt secure his election and the defeat of Abram S. Hewitt. It is rumored, however, that Tammany is so fearful of defeat that its agent have been sent into the poorer portions of the district "to work" for Mr. Hewitt. What their particular course will be is better understood than expressed. But doubtless the old dodge of distributing aid to the needy forms a large part of "the work." How far such expedients will avail Tammany's New-Jersey candidate remains to be seen. Mr. O'Brien does not fear any very dire consequences from it to himself or his cause, because the needy ones in the Tenth Congressional District are not all to be bribed, nor are they numerically so strong as to turn the scale in either candidate's favor. He is willing to leave his election in the hands of the honest voters, feeling secure that they will know how to judge between him and a candidate who has not even registered, it is said, in the district.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

For this very important office the Republican Party present the name of Alexander S. Johnson, the present incumbent. Judge Johnson has served many years on the Bench of this court, originally a full term of eight years under election, and latterly under appointment made by Gov. Dix to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Peckham's death. He has long been generally recognized as one of the very ablest and most satisfactory Judges we have had in this State, and the public interest requires that he should be re-elected. When the question comes up upon the re-election of such a Judge as this, he should receive the support of voters of both parties, and it is to be hoped that there will be Democrats enough who will be influenced by such considerations to insure the election of Judge Johnson. It is well known that the Judge will receive the almost unanimous vote of the Bar of the State.

NOTES OF THE CITY CANVASS.

Col. Granville P. Hawes has received the indorsement of the Anti-Tammany Germans. The Republicans of the Twenty-first District ought to be able to send to the Assembly so worthy a candidate as has been presented to them in Col. Hawes.

Voters who will take a little time to compare the relative character and merits as citizens of Messrs. S. B. H. Vance, Frederick Kühne, Oliver P. C. Billings, and George Forster, the Republican candidates for Alderman at large, with those of the Tammany nominees for the same office, must decide in favor of the former.

A Polish Convention, representing a majority of the 2,000 Polish voters in this City, met at the Kosciusko House, in Broome street, yesterday, and determined to support Oswald Ottendorfer and P. H. Jones for Mayor and Register. The speakers were Dr. Mackiewicz, K. Saljon, E. Kulikowski, and I. Kornebiz. Mr. Anton Kopankiewicz presided.

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey has made a very effective canvass in the Eleventh Congressional District, and there is no doubt that he will defeat his Democratic-Liberal competitor, Willis. But his friends should see to it that his majority is so large that Willis will not repeat his impudent attempt to secure a seat in Congress from a respectable constituency.

Hon. Bernard Biglin is working hard in the Eighteenth Assembly District. The letters from Hon. George S. Batcheller, Hon. A. B. Cornell, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., published in yesterday's TIMES, are abundant evidence as to his honesty, intelligence, and capacity for public affairs. Mr. Biglin can be elected if our Republican friends will only do their duty.

"Charley Moore," the noted emigrant swindler and ex-convict, is reported to have presided at the Tammany meeting in the First Ward, on Saturday evening. And he not only presided, but introduced Mr. Kelly, and stood by his side while he spoke. Moore was sentenced to Sing Sing a few years ago, after a long course of swindling by the "belt-game" and other nefarious devices, and got out a short time since.

The Congressional contest in the Seventh District has been a warm one. Col. Spencer has always been an earnest and consistent Republican, and, deserving the enthusiastic support of his party, he has it in his present campaign. His opponent, who appears to be extremely anxious for office, after coquetting with the elements opposed to Tammany Hall for a nomination as Mayor, finally consented to take Morrissey and Kelly's nomination for Congress. The Germans, it is said, are for Col. Spencer to a man.

Tammany will, as usual, practice its old election tricks at the polls to-morrow. Ballots bearing the names of the Republican candidates for the State offices and the Tammany candidates for Mayor and Register will be palmed off on voters if possible, and in the multiplicity of candidates for Assembly and Aldermen in some of the districts, voters may be deceived into voting the wrong ticket. The best plan is to get your tickets from your friends, and have them prepared before going to the polling places.

When Gen. Jones was Clerk of the Court of Appeals he refused to take the interest on moneys in the hands of the court which, by previous custom, had been taken by all Clerks of the Court, and had been the principal emolument of the office. The salary of the office was only $2,500 a year. During Gen. Jones' term this money was all devoted to the use of charitable institutions, which were benefited to the extent of many thousand dollars by his strict interpretation of the law.

The Tammany Inspectors of Election were called together yesterday at Tammany Hall, and instructed as to their official duty and rights under the law. Mr. Hasbrouck, of the Election Bureau, who had been invited to attend, was present, and answered the various questions propounded to him. The Inspectors were informed that their office was of a magisterial character, and that they were empowered to make arrests in case of any violation of the Election law, even if the violators were United States Supervisors of Election or United States Marshals.

The testimonial of the prominent merchants and business men of the City to the character and ability of Hon. John D. Lawson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, is something of which any one might be proud. The document is signed by William A. Booth, W. M. Vermilye, E. D. Morgan, W. H. Webb, Moses Taylor, Jackson S. Schultz, Luther R. Marsh, Hooper C. Van Vorst, George W. Blunt, and scores of other gentlemen prominent in business and professional life. Mr. Lawson should receive the vote of every respectable man in his district.

Mr. John J. Morris, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Senatorial District, has resided in that district for fifty years. He is esteemed and respected by his neighbors. George Deane, Jr., the other Republican candidate in the district, is a young New-Yorker, liberally educated, and a good representative of the young men of the district. Mr. Morris has been a good member of the present Board of Aldermen, and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Deane will make as good a record in the new Board, if elected, as he did in the Assembly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CLOSING HOURS OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—A NEW MOVE TO HELP TALBOT—POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—The last hours of the campaign in this State are full of work, as I wrote some days ago, except in a Congressional district here and there, and, I might add, among the more radical Prohibitionists. There is little popular interest in the campaign, and the commotion and excitement are confined to the politicians. In the Fifth Congressional District the warfare will be continued red hot up to the very time of voting. The greatest effort is being made to keep it for Gooch. In addition to Blaine, Boutwell, Hall, and Frye, Senator Hamlin, of Maine, will be drawn for service, and he will speak for Gooch in Banks' own town, Waltham, to-morrow night. Gooch's own friends admit he will have a close shave, but they are confident that he will beat Banks. The calculation of the coolest heads gives him a majority of only a few hundred. To-night, though it is Sunday, many of the various political clubs in the district are in session, and their brilliantly-lighted transparencies give an exceedingly peculiar look to the streets.

Butler is as nervous as a teething baby about his district. He is sure, he says, of a big vote, and an emphatic majority; but he don't know what tricks or schemes his opponents are up to. They are working secretly, and he fears them. It is said he got Dawes down to Salem to help him, promising to return the compliment by aiding him in his Senatorship fight in the Legislature next week. Dawes repents having yielded to him, realizing that he never committed a worse blunder for himself. Before his appearance at Salem few were heard to doubt his chances for an election next Winter, but since then there has been a deal of talk, and more has been heard of Bullock's chances, and even Washburn's, within the past few days than ever before.

The other very doubtful district, Dawes' old district, is regarded as pretty sure for Chapin, the Democratic candidate, the opponents of Alexander in the Republican Party declaring their determination to vote with the Democrats. Alexander has the support of the Butler Republicans, and they are working for him with the utmost zeal.

In the State ticket there is much bargaining and swapping in progress. The Democrats are circulating Republican tickets all over the State with Gaston's name in place of Talbot, and many Gaston votes have been promised for assistance in the election of Republican minor officers. The latest phase of the campaign on the State ticket was developed this evening, when three or four mass temperance meetings were held, at which addresses were delivered by some of our leading ministers openly advocating the cause of prohibition, and urging their church members to go to the polls and vote for Talbot. Printed circulars were freely distributed among the audience, which came from some club head-quarters, on which was printed an outline of the records of Talbot and Gaston on the temperance and other questions. People who seem to know whereof they speak say that this is the result of a compact entered into prior to the State convention: "You nominate Talbot, and we will use our pulpits to elect him" was the substance of the bargain; and the fact that the meetings were held just two days before election points clearly to the existence of an understanding on the matter. There is a good deal of feeling among the leading members of certain churches, who have interests at stake and views in politics totally different from those of their pastors, and some threats of counter movements are whispered about. It is a notorious fact that there is not a church in Boston which would give a prohibitory majority, if the matter were properly presented; and this departure of the preachers is looked upon as too bold a step for men who have to depend on church committees for their annual salaries.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—1 A. M.—Clear and cool weather has prevailed in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the southern portion of the Middle States, with north-west or south-west winds, and high barometer. The barometer has risen in New-England, and thence westward over the upper lake region, with low temperature, generally cloudy weather, and areas of light snow. The temperature has risen slightly in the North-west, with less pressure and generally clear weather.

The rivers remained stationary during the day.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States generally clear and cool weather will prevail, with continued high barometer, and north-east to north-west winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the western Gulf States, clear or hazy weather, south-east to south-west winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the Middle States continued cool and generally clear weather, with south or west winds and slight changes in barometer.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, continued low temperature, west or south winds, rising barometer, with light snow north of Massachusetts.

For the lake region, clear or clearing weather, south-east to south-west winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer west of Lake Ontario.

For the North-west, clear or fair weather, rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and low barometer.

ITEMS FROM HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 1.—Gov. Lefroy, of Bermuda, arrived in the Circassian from England, and leaves for that island to-morrow in the Beta. Rev. Mr. Earle continues to draw large audiences. He preached twice in the skating rink to-day. It is calculated that 5,000 persons were present on each occasion.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOV. ENOS T. THROOP.

A dispatch from Auburn announces the death of Hon. Enos Thompson Throop, Ex-Governor of this State, at the residence of his nephew, E. T. Throop Martin, Esq., Willow Brook, on the shore of Owasco Lake, yesterday afternoon. Enos T. Throop was a descendant of a Whig family of the colonial period, residing originally in Lebanon, Conn., but who had removed to Nova Scotia. Soon afterward, on the breaking out of the Revolution, the Whigs in the colonies that adhered to the crown were subjected to about the same treatment that the Tories received in the revolted colonies, and the Throops were driven out of Nova Scotia, and only escaped from their pursuers by concealing themselves and their children in the woods. After many hardships, they reached the United States in safety, and returned to Lebanon, where they remained till the close of the war. George Bliss Throop, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Abiah Thompson, the daughter of Enos Thompson, of Dutchess County, one of three brothers from New Haven, Conn., who at an early period settled the tract of wild land near the east line of Dutchess County, called from the patent, "The Nine Partners." Smith Thompson, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Jacob Sutherland, of the Supreme Court of New-York, were descendants of this Thompson family, and two brothers of Mrs. George B. Throop represented Dutchess and Rensselaer Counties in the Legislature. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Throop removed to Johnstown, Montgomery County, where he promised to become a useful and influential citizen, but met with a serious accident which destroyed his health, and finally his life, after a long and painful illness. He left his widow and four children no other property than the house and a village lot, occupied as a residence. Enos T., the oldest of the children, was born Aug. 21, 1784, and early began to read law in the office of Mr. George Metcalfe, who took the lad into his family on his removal to Albany. Young Throop was only fourteen years of age, and no time could be allowed him for classical study, the old rules of the Supreme Court requiring the term of legal study to be seven years. His zeal and industry soon made him exceedingly useful to his employer and friend, whom he frequently represented in cases out of the county when Mr. Metcalfe could not himself attend. The period of Mr. Throop's residence in Albany was one of great political excitement—that of the memorable struggle between Federalism and Republicanism, which ended in the overthrow of the Federalists in both the State and the nation. His patron was an ardent politician, and Throop became deeply interested in the political problems of the period. He was also permitted, through his connection with the Bar, to hear the most brilliant men of the day—Hamilton, Burr, Gouverneur Morris, and Brockholst Livingston being among the eloquent pleaders in the State Courts at the time. Mr. Metcalfe had been appointed by Gov. Jay District Attorney for Montgomery, Albany, Saratoga, and Schoharie Counties, and on the reverse to the Federalists was removed. Young Throop returned to Johnstown, and entered the law office of Daniel Cady, afterward the distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court, and afterward devoted some time to classical studies, supporting himself by writing, in the office of the County Clerk. In 1806 he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court, and went to Cayuga County about the time of the controversy over the locating of the county seat, finally determined in favor of Auburn, where he had taken up his residence. Mr. Throop, while his early predilections led him to sympathize with the Federalists, the party of his friend and benefactor, Mr. Metcalfe, was led by conviction to embrace those of the Republicans of that day, to which, his friends assert, he steadily adhered in his whole subsequent career. He approved the embargo and non-intercourse policy of Jefferson and Madison, and in 1808 advocated the election of the latter to the Presidency. He was appointed County Clerk by Gov. Tompkins, whom he warmly supported. From this position he was removed, apparently for his opposition to Mr. Clinton, who was then looking to the Presidency, while Mr. Throop desired the election of Mr. Madison. In 1814 he was elected to Congress, and supported the National Bank incorporation, with Clay, Calhoun, and other leading friends of the Administration of Mr. Madison. His vote for the "Compensation act" of that day, by which a yearly salary of $1,500 was substituted for the per diem allowance of members, brought him in antagonism with the sentiment of his district, and on his return to Cayuga he deemed there was nothing left for him but to resign, and he did so, and the "low salary" party elected their candidate in the special election ordered to fill the vacancy. On the adoption of the new Constitution Mr. Throop was appointed by Gov. Yates Judge of the Seventh Circuit, including Cayuga County. In September, 1826, William Morgan, a member of the Masonic fraternity, was forcibly abducted from Canandaigua and taken to Fort Niagara, where he was confined several days, and then suddenly disappeared. The parties concerned in this outrage were also Masons, and their object was to prevent the publication of a book divulging the secrets of the order, then in preparation by Morgan. The *Lives of the Governors of New-York*, published 1851, says of this affair: "The fate of this individual is still shrouded in mystery, though there is little reason to doubt that he was murdered, perhaps by drowning him in Lake Ontario, without the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and by Masons from Canada, his original abductors either directly or indirectly assenting to the act. But few persons were concerned in the abduction and subsequent disposition of Morgan, and nothing has ever been discovered or disclosed tending to show that it was done with the consent or approbation of any recognized power or authority in the society." The excitement that grew out of this act was intense, and many lodges of the order surrendered their charters, until the society became very much reduced. Opposition to the body was carried into the Church and politics, and became a cardinal virtue in a public man. In January, 1827, several persons concerned in the Morgan outrage were arraigned before Judge Throop, at the Ontario Oyer and Terminer, on an indictment charging them with conspiring to kidnap Morgan. The defendants, with one exception, pleaded guilty, and he was tried and convicted. In sentencing them the Judge denounced the conspiracy and outrage in severe and eloquent terms. "Your conduct," he said, "has created in the people of this section of the country a strong feeling of virtuous indignation. The Court rejoices to witness it—to be made certain that a citizen's person cannot be invaded by lawless violence without its being felt by every individual in the community. It is a blessed spirit, and we do hope that it will not subside; that it will be accompanied by a ceaseless vigilance and untiring activity until every actor in this profligate conspiracy is hunted from his hiding place and brought before the tribunals of his country to receive the punishment merited by his crime." In 1828 Mr. Throop was solicited by Mr. Van Buren and other political friends to become a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with that gentleman. The proposition was, in effect, that he should become Governor, for there appeared little doubt of the success of the Jackson or Democratic Party in the State and nation, and it was confidently expected that Mr. Van Buren would be invited to a seat in the Cabinet. He reconsidered a determination to withdraw from political life, and consented to become a candidate for the nomination. The Herkimer Convention, in September, 1828, nominated Van Buren and Throop, and they were elected, Mr. Throop's majority over Francis Granger, the Republican or Adams candidate, being over 28,000. The anti-Masonic candidate, John Crary, received nearly 34,000 votes. In January, 1829, Mr. Throop took the oath of office, but he had only become familiar with the routine of his duties as presiding officer of the Senate when Mr. Van Buren resigned the Governorship to take the appointment of Secretary of State, tendered to him by Andrew Jackson, and he thus became acting Governor. The canal question was the leading subject in State legislation about this period, many sections claiming equal rights to improvements of this nature with the sections contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals. There was great opposition to increasing the State debt, however, and Gov. Throop, while recognizing the importance of artificial water-ways, was opposed to burdening the State with any more debt. In his message of 1831 he says, with something approaching a prophetic spirit, as we view the language now at this late day: "While canals, peculiarly adopted to the transportation of bulky articles, may be made in suitable situations, railroads, on account of their fitness for rapid transmission, to operate at seasons when canals are useless, and, perhaps, to overcome elevations insurmountable by them, will, no doubt, in future times be extensively distributed throughout the State." His opposition to the Chenango Canal scheme, cost him many votes in Broome and Chenango Counties, but he nevertheless persisted in opposing through his two administrations, and at no period had the bill made progress enough to need his signature.

In 1830 Gov. Throop was renominated with Edward P. Livingston of Columbia County in the second place on the ticket. Mr. Throop was re-elected over Francis Granger, the candidate of the anti-Masons and the National Republicans, who afterward united to form the Whig Party, by 8,594, while the average Democratic majority on the Senatorial ticket was under 6,000. In his message of 1832 he said: "Whatever may be thought of the fitness of borrowing money on the credit of the Government, for its defense, or to prosecute great enterprises for the durable benefit of the country, no person can question the injustice of transmitting to those who come after us the burden of a heavy debt. No public debt should be created but with ample provisions for its liquidation within a reasonable time. It has never yet been determined by the representatives of a free people what extent of moral obligation rests upon them to provide for the discharge of a debt forwarded on for payment by their predecessors in power." This may be considered an epitome of his financial policy. During his administration the cholera of 1832 broke out. The Legislature was in session for the redistricting of the State for a new Congressional apportionment. The appearance of cholera in Albany scattered the members after preventive laws had been passed; but the Governor, after taking his family to Oswego, returned to Albany to give such aid as he could to the suffering community. He had determined not to be again a candidate for Governor, and at the end of his term he put in operation a scheme he had long ardently entertained, of conducting improvements in the wilderness. He went for this purpose to Michigan, where he bought a section of unbroken forest, disposing of his home at Willow Brook to his nephew. After making a blossoming paradise of his wilderness he returned to this State, and he has just ended his days in the scenes of his early career, near Auburn.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

From the London Observer, Oct. 18, 1874.

A week has elapsed since the report of Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co. and Messrs. Turquand & Co. revolutionized the market in the shares and bonds of the Erie Railway. During that week advice of every kind and description has been offered to the holders, who by this time are probably more bewildered and further from a just realization of the facts than before they were first startled by the gloomy figures and deductions of the accountants. That those gentlemen endeavored honestly to discharge their mission is beyond doubt; but on the other hand, it is impossible not to regret that their instructions were not more comprehensive, and still more that they declined a conference with Capt. Tyler, and prevented a simultaneous publication of the two reports. The state of the line, its capacity for traffic, its general prospects, the efficiency or shortcomings of its present management, are points which affect the interests of the holders far more than the figures of the accountants; for all the former elements determine the future of the undertaking, and the possibility of retrieving errors of omission and commission; while the question principally dealt with by the accountants is one concerning the past, viz., whether in 1872 and 1873 a dividend was earned on the common stock or not. Thus, if Capt. Tyler's report should happen to take a favorable view, a rebound in the depreciated values of all the Erie securities will inevitably take place, and in such a case the want of courtesy and undue haste of the accountants will have had for its effect to make many holders unnecessarily sacrifice their property. On reading the accountants' report, every Erie shareholder's first impression must be to sincerely regret the day when the so-called "rescue" was brought about; for while Jay Gould reigned supreme no Englishman parted with a dollar to the insatiable Erie Company. We will not speak of the little bill presented by Messrs. Bischoffsheim Goldschmidt, and to this day remaining unpaid, for the "rescue;" that claim is a mere trifle when compared with the other financial results of the overthrow of Jay Gould. That worthy's exit was followed by the advent of Mr. Watson, heralded as the honest Under Secretary of War during the great struggle between North and South, and as a man of as great capacity as integrity. Mr. Watson lost no time in coming to London to carry out his great policy, which was to bring a golden harvest to the long-suffering Erie shareholders. All that he wanted was money—money for improvements, extensions, and payment of the floating debt—and money was furnished by the English public, with its usual sanguine liberality. First came the consolidation of the various mortgages, with a fresh issue equal to about £1,200,000; next $10,000,000 convertible bonds at £184 10s. per bond, equal to £1,850,000; lastly, £3,000,000 seven per cent. second mortgage bonds at 78, but understood to have been placed at about 70. This brings us to a total of, say £5,150,000 of hard cash extracted by Mr. Watson from the British public, not to speak of the large amounts which the Atlantic and Great Western Company managed to raise by the cry of an intimate alliance with the Erie. And now the accountants tell us that, under Mr. Watson, not only was there no more a dividend earned than under Jay Gould, but that it is doubtful whether the company will be able to pay the interest on its recent issues of bonds. The report refers to a period anticipatory to that at which the whole of the proceeds of the above issues of convertible and second mortgage bonds reached the company; but it does not require much reading between the lines to see that the accountants found no income to pay the full interest on the entire bonded debt of to-day. Such a state of things would stamp the Watson administration as a far more fatal one than that of Fisk and Gould; and it is for this reason that we hesitate to accept this report as an exhaustive one. It deals with one side of the question, and that with the precision of the surgeon's knife. But there must be another side, which we hope to see treated by Capt. Tyler. Prospectuses for the two issues of bonds stated that "the proceeds will be devoted to doubling the track, narrowing the gauge, or placing a third rail on the present broad gauge; the increase of rolling stock, and generally to the improvement of the property;" and we cannot believe that, notwithstanding these declarations, the money has simply been squandered, and not left a mark. If that money has been judiciously laid out, the least that it must produce forthwith is its own interest. It after a few years it does no more than that, the shareholder has not been benefited in any manner, but only exposed to a greater danger of foreclosure. It is on this point that the proprietary should press for information. It is quite possible that when Capt. Tyler made his inspection all the improvements were not completed; that, for instance, the new rails and the new rolling stock had not arrived on the ground, and on this account it is all the more urgent that the Board should give complete details as to the disposal of this vast amount of money. Mr. Watson has gone, and Mr. Jewett is now the President. He bears a very high reputation, and will doubtless be anxious, if possible, to reassure his constituents. But trustworthy and ample information should be at all times within the reach of the proprietary. And while the anomaly must exist by the law of the United States that a railway almost entirely owned by Englishmen is managed exclusively by a board of Americans, the English proprietary must, in our opinion, insist on a machinery which will afford them an efficient control over their property. The American Directors may, for their own sakes, be very glad to act with a supervising body in England which would be in a position to give material aid in many instances and relieve the board of an excess of responsibility. A report such as that of the accountants is far from responding to the wishes or interests of the bona fide shareholders. In substance, as we have shown, the shareholders are only enlightened with regard to the disorder and mismanagement in the years 1872 and 1873, much of which may be pardonable as a remnant, only slowly eradicable, of the many years of the Fisk and Gould demoralization. Regarding the actual financial condition of the company, the application of the loans, and the effect of the reforms of Mr. Jewett on the remunerative working of the line, they are left entirely in the dark. We would advise the shareholders, after the publication of Capt. Tyler's report, to hold a meeting to consider their position, and to give the board in New-York clearly to understand that unless their wishes are acted upon the English purse-strings will be tightened as much as they were while Fisk and Gould had possession.

WHAT THEY SAW IN A LITTLE OHIO TOWN.

The following statement appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette* as a special telegram from Ripley, Ohio, Oct. 30: "Yesterday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, there appeared suspended between the heaven and the earth almost a fac simile of one of Raphael's angels. Though not of the full stature of a well-developed human being, yet it was most perfectly formed, and as white as alabaster. The wings were outspread, with arms extended imploringly, and its evolutions were as rapid and beautiful as a bird, as it circled in mid-air. Over 150 of our best citizens, ladies and gentlemen, were eye-witnesses of this singular spectacle, and gazed with admiration and awe. The testimony of all who were fortunate enough to behold it is that there was indisputable evidence that it was not a female, although the form was as delicately moulded and the limbs as perfectly rounded as the most perfect Eve that ever came from under the chisel of an artist. Probably it can be explained by some of the scientists."

GERMANY.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE BULOW AND ARNIM CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Prussian authorities are investigating the circumstances of the publication of the official correspondence between Bulow and Arnim.

TURKEY.

OPPOSITION TO THE MAKING OF TREATIES WITH ROUMANIA BY FOREIGN POWERS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the difficulties in the way of the foreign powers which seek to make commercial treaties with Roumania independently of the Porte continue. The Turkish Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna have been instructed that the Treaty of Paris must be maintained. Should it be violated in this case the signatary powers will be appealed to. If, however, Roumania will submit the question to the Porte, a satisfactory compromise is possible.

BEEBE OR EVERETT?

IMPORTANT INTERESTS AT STAKE—FACTS FOR VOTERS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY TO CONSIDER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 30, 1874.

While the war record of George M. Beebe, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, is such that no other objections should be necessary to insure his defeat on Tuesday next, there are other and powerful reasons to be urged against his representing this people at Washington.

Of one thing the people are sure, that the times demand more business and less talk in Congress. They are tired of purposeless debate and heated acrimony. They wonder why it is that our legislators cannot conduct the business of the country something after the manner in which individual interests are best subserved, and they sigh for sensible, country-loving men in the councils of the nation. They know that all through the last session of Congress the Democratic members used the time and money of the people in efforts to pave the way to success in the approaching elections, and their good judgment assures them that statesmanship should have a larger voice in the public business.

It is for these reasons that George M. Beebe is not the man to serve the people well in Congress at this juncture. If we wanted endless and purposeless talk upon the finances, upon the tariff, upon the wrongs of the South, past and present, together with equally tedious orations about the blessings of Democratic rule in all things concerning man, then would we be wise in voting for Beebe. If, on the other hand, our interests are to be well served by calm, business-like consideration of the affairs of the county, distinguished by a determination to arrive at the facts, and then fearlessly act for the best, we shall do well to vote for Mr. Beebe's opponent, Mr. Everett. If talk is a panacea for hard times, Beebe is the man of all men to talk hard times to death. If a clear understanding of the business wants of the country, arrived at by the business training of a life time, backed by eminently sound native judgment and industrious habits, are likely to be of assistance in Congress, in the work of putting an end to the business dead-lock, then shall we have in Mr. Everett in Congress the "right man in the right place."

If patchwork with the tariff at this critical hour is to pave the way to prosperity, Mr. Beebe is the man for the work; and if he has a hand in it it will admirably suit everybody who has foreign goods to sell. He is just the man to close completely our hat, saw, file, and glass works; to put out the fires of our iron furnaces, and, in a word, effectually kill our rapidly developing manufacturing industries. In their present and future prosperity every inhabitant of the district has a large pecuniary interest. Through them our mechanics and laborers find full employment at remunerative wages, while our merchants and farmers alike share the benefits of increased demand for their goods.

If the voters of this district want to be talked to death, then let them vote for Beebe. If they prefer to have the public business attended to at Washington, leaving politics with the people, they will vote for Charles L. Everett.

FUNERAL OF JOHN H. ANTHON.

The funeral of the late John H. Anthon, Past Grand Master of the Free Masons of the State of New-York, took place from the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Cooperstown, yesterday afternoon. A number of prominent Masons of this city, including Mr. Elwood E. Thorne, the present Grand Master, and Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, attended the obsequies.

THE MILFORD SAVINGS BANK.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The President of the Milford Savings Bank has examined the August statement and found that the reported surplus meant nothing, the books being kept on the par value principle. The report of the investigating committee is anxiously awaited.

Consumers of silk find upon investigation that the Eureka 50 and 100 spools are the best and most economical to use.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

An Elegant Suite of Parlor Furniture in rosewood and fancy wood, covered in satin damask; also, a complete suite of satin damask curtains and draperies, which have been in use and but little worn; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of

T. BROOKS & CO.,
No. 137 Fulton st., corner Sands st., Brooklyn.

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.
Labels, Show Cards, and every description of Fine Color Printing.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects coal-holes, cellar-grates, scuttles, and every window and door in the house. No family can afford to be without it. Office No. 571 Broadway.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batcheler's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

An Extraordinary Improved Base for Artificial teeth. Occupies small space in the mouth, and held very firmly in place, by Dr. M. LEVETT'S Patent Air Cells. No. 37 West 23d st. Established 1835.

Everdell's Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Stationery, Orders of Dancing. Principal office No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Ague Pains and Hard Lumps in my Breast were immediately removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Mrs. FRAZEY, Parsonage, East Chester. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Labels and Show-cards. Established 1815. No. 104 Fulton st.

Established 1815.
WEDDING AND INVITATION CARDS.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.

Be Sure and Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry on hand for coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

MARRIED.

FRASER—PANTON.—At St. Thomas' Church, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Charles Strong, of Stratford, JAMES W. C. FRASER, Esq., of Hopeton, Jamaica, West Indies, to E. LOUISE, daughter of the late George B. Panton.

☞ English and Jamaica papers please copy.

HELLER—FURMAN.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 29, 1874, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., EUGENE HELLER to KATE B., daughter of the late Samuel Furman.

WARRIN—BEACH.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at the residence of Dr. J. H. Haughwout, Portchester, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Brockholst Morgan, of St. Peter's Church, JOHN WATTS WARRIN to MARY LOUISE BEACH, daughter of the late John Van Horn Beach, all of New-York.

DIED.

ALLIEN.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 31, JULIEN L. ALLIEN, in 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 463 West 23d st., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BELL.—On Friday, Oct. 30, 1874, JANET F., widow of the late David Bell, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Cromwell, Bloomfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., per Morris and Essex Railroad, at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Bloomfield at 5:15 P. M.

BYRNE.—On Oct. 31, Mrs. CLARA BYRNE, widow of the late John Byrne.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 302 East 28th st., on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 2 P. M.

COLES.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874, Mrs. JANE COLES, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Morrison, No. 57 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

CORLIES.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 31, JOSEPH D. CORLIES, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, corner Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 11 A. M.

DE PEYSTER.—On Friday, Oct. 30, 1874, at the residence of his father, Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services which will take place at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, Monday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock, on arrival of the 10:45 train from New-York.

ELDREDGE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 1, CHARLES P., eldest son of J. E. Eldredge, United States Navy, aged 25 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. James' Church, St. James place, between De Kalb and Greene avs., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, 3d inst.

HOLMES.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Friday morning, Oct. 30, FRANCES VAN VRANKEN, wife of Rev. John McC. Holmes, D. D., in the 39th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, the late Rev. Prof. Samuel A. Van Vranken, D. D., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the First Reformed Church of Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KUMBEL.—Oct. 30, FRANCES KUMBEL, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Shepherd Knapp, at Washington Heights, on Monday, the 2d of November, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Depot on arrival of 9:45 train from 30th st.

LAUGHLAND.—On Sunday morning, 1st inst., at No. 570 7th av., HELEN FERGUSON, wife of John Laughland, born in Crieff, Scotland.

Funeral on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEEDS.—At Hanover, N. H., on Thursday, Oct. 29, JULIA, wife of Rev. S. P. Leeds, D. D., and daughter of the late Lockwood, of this City.

MOORE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, 30th inst., MARTHA JANE MOORE, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brothers, John Moore and the late Thomas C. Moore, are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner Cherry and Sixth streets, Plainfield, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery on Tuesday.

NICHOLLS.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874, THOMAS NICHOLLS, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 2d of November, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 344 West 27th st.

RAYNOR.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, after a brief illness, WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 784 5th av., on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

SEYMOUR.—Entered into rest at Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Saturday, 31st of October, 1874, HATTIE, beloved daughter of William T. and Ann Seymour.

Funeral from the residence of her parents on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

TALMAGE.—On Friday, Oct. 29, FREDERICK T. TALMAGE, son of the late Thomas G. Talmage, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 295 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if your appetite is poor.

ELEGANT BOOKS.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF BOOKS Comprising, among 500 others, two very elegant Missals in perfect order. M'Ian's "Costume of the Clans," 2 vols. fol. "Hours of Anne of Brittany," 2 vol., superb copy; Holbein's "Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII.;" "Book of Costumes;" the "Kerver Prayer Book;" very rare; Ruskin's "Modern Painters," 5 vols., calf; Strype's Works, 27 vols., full calf; Hogarth's works, folio; books of early printing; works of Byron, Carlyle, Scott, Walpole, Clarendon, Pugin, Schiller, Hood, Dickens, Bulwer, &c., &c. All in elegant bindings and best editions. Catalogues are ready, and the collection will be on exhibition to the public on Tuesday morning next, at Clinton Hall, Astor place. This collection of books are all in the finest possible condition, and in rich bindings, having been selected by the owner during many years, with special reference to the best editions.

To be sold at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th inst.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have been drinking.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Extract last annual report: "The Bartlett Lamps meet with general favor. Applications are made by property-holders almost daily for their erection in place of the square lamps. The expense of keeping the Bartlett Lamps in repair is nearly fifty per cent. less." (Signed) GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET, AND PARK Lamps excel all. Price for St. lamps, $5; Boulevard, $6 50; Reflectors, $1 to $3 each. General depot, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have a pain under your shoulder-blade.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS OF NEW York, irrespective of party, recommend to the voters of the Eighteenth Assembly District,

THOMAS COOPER CAMPBELL,

as a most fit and proper person to represent them in the State Legislature.

Knowing him to be a lawyer of standing, a gentleman of culture, and an honest man.

Mr. Campbell has received the indorsements of the Democratic Party, the Liberal Republicans, the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association of the Eighteenth District, and the Council of Political Reform.

S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,	S. O. A. Murphy,
Henry Nicoll,	Ogden N. Rood, A. M.,
Cephas G. Thompson,	[illegible] Tyler,
Edward Cooper,	John A. Tackaberry,
C. V. B. Ostrander,	James Kent,
George A. Baker, Jr.,	Sidney S. Harris,
F. A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D.,	J. Nelson Tappan,
Henry L. Clinton,	Jonathan L. Scofield,
William H. Neilson,	J. F. Stevens,
Thomas M. Wheeler,	Clifford A. Hand,
Richard H. Bowne,	Gerardus B. Docharty,
William H. Hewitt,	Frederick L. Hewitt,
John H. Hayward,	Charles A. Jackson,
Henry R. David,	J. Hampden Robb,
Stephen H. Olin,	E. Randolph Robinson,
William C. Barrett,	Stuyvesant F. Morris, M.D.,
Christopher Pullman,	Francis F. Marbury,
Alexander S. Webb, LL.D.,	Louis C. Austin,
John Stephenson,	Joseph N. Galway,
Thomas W. Clerke,	Edgar J. Turrell,
Frederick R. Coudert,	William W. Whitney,
Louis Schultze, M. D.,	Josiah Sutherland,
Hubert O. Thompson,	Joseph W. Alsop,
Henry G. Marquand,	Charles Coudert, Jr.,
Samuel Hicks Clapp,	William C. Wetmore,
John Clinton Gray,	E. Ellery Anderson,
William H. Butterworth,	George T. Strong,
Francis C. Barlow,	R. B. Atterbury,
	William C. Choate.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Republican Nomination.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REpublican Nomination for Assembly,
SIXT CARL KAPFF.
LAWSON N. FULLER, Ch'n Rep. Con.
JOHN L. TONNELLE, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
Nomination for Assembly,
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING WILL be held at No. 123 West Houston st., under the auspices of the Central Italian Society of the Fifth Senatorial District, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 2, 1874, at 8 o'clock. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.
LUIGI F. MERLINO, President.
NICOLA ARATA, FELICE GRAND, } Vice Presidents.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting THIS (MONDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock at No. 220 Bowery.
THOMAS P. GEARY, President.
RICHARD H. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Republican Nomination. For Member of Assembly,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
Eleventh Assembly District,
KNOX McAFEE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 2, 1874, at 8 o'clock, at No. 154 Franklin st.
CHARLES A. STETSON, Jr., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
WM. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—FOR Member of Assembly, Twentieth Assembly District,
JACOB HESS.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.

SIR:—ONE YEAR AGO, MOST OF THE UNDERsigned united in commending to the voters of the Eleventh Assembly District

KNOX McAFEE

as a candidate for Member of Assembly.

Mr. McAfee was triumphantly elected, and is now, a second time, a candidate for the suffrages of the voters of the Eleventh District. We said one year ago:

"Mr. McAfee is a native of this City; of Scotch descent; an educated gentleman of unblemished reputation; a Republican from principle, and one who will prove himself capable, trustworthy, and deserving. He is well known as the Ex-Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and his war record is such as commends itself to all good citizens.

Confident that he would represent the Eleventh Assembly District in the coming Legislature in a manner creditable to himself and his constituents, we earnestly unite in recommending him to your support."

We point with pride to Mr. McAfee's record during the last session of the Legislature, as showing that we were not mistaken in our estimate of him. He showed himself honest, faithful, and attentive. If again elected, as we are confident he will be, the same qualities will mark his career, while his usefulness will be greatly increased by the experience he has gained as a legislator.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.	WILLIAM LAMBEER.
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.	THOMAS C. ACTON.
GEORGE BLISS.	CHAS. A. PEABODY.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE.	GEORGE W. LYONS.
C. D. VAN WAGENEN.	CHAS. C. PINCKNEY.
JOHN H. WHITE.	

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that part of the Eighteenth Ward lying west of 4th av.)

The undersigned recommend to their fellow-citizens of the Eighth Congressional District,

JOHN D. LAWSON

for re-election as their Representative in Congress. A retired merchant, an old New-Yorker, a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, Mr. Lawson has proved himself at Washington a consistent advocate of sound principles on economical and financial questions and an excellent commercial representative.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH,	E. D. MORGAN,
W. M. VERMILYE,	W. H. WEBB,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,	F. D. TAPPEN,
CHARLES LANIER,	HORACE GRAY,
ELWOOD WALTER,	PARKER HANDY,
JOHN H. HALL,	WILLIAM DOWD,
ALFRED OGDEN,	MOSES TAYLOR,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,	J. M. HALSTED,
CHARLES B. MOORE,	A. R. WETMORE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,	THOMAS M. NORTH,
JOHN COTTON SMITH,	SAMUEL HALL, M. D.,
S. D. BURCHARD,	H. K. THURBER,
JOHN W. QUINCY,	ARTHUR J. PEABODY,
J. H. GAUTIER,	E. C. BENEDICT,
THURLOW WEED,	F. A. BURRALL,
SIMON DE VISSER,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
J. D. JONES,	CHARLES WATROUS,
E. C. BOGERT,	HENRY J. SCUDDER,
JOHN A. STEWART,	A. P. MAN,
WM. J. HOPPIN,	W. H. H. MOORE,
RICHARD BUTLER,	EDWARD WOOD,
O. D. MUNN,	THOMAS DENNY, Jr.,
GEO. W. BLUNT,	JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
ISAAC H. WALKER,	LUTHER R. MARSH,
JOHN P. PAULISON,	EZRA WHITE,
JOHN T. DENNY,	WILLIAM ORTON,
H. K. BOGERT,	D. D. T. MARSHALL,
WM. H. MAXWELL,	HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
DAN'L DRAKE SMITH,	JOHN C. MARTIN,
THOS. L. THORNELL,	A. B. HOLMES,
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,	CHARLES IRVING,
NATH. DOLE,	T. B. BLEECKER, Jr.,
THOS. C. ACTON,	FRANK WILLIAMS,
GEO. W. SMITH,	JOHN H. LYELL,
J. LANGDON WARD,	J. M. GUITEAU,
J. W. BRITTON,	JOHN J. WHITE,
ANDREW W. LEGGAT,	GEO. W. CLARKE,
WM. LAIMBEER,	JAMES W. BOOTH,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,	JAMES W. FARR,
SAM'L GRISWOLD, M. D.,	ELLWOOD E. THORNE,
ISAAC DAYTON,	GILBERT J. HUNTER,
GEORGE F. CODINGTON,	WM. H. GEDNEY,
G. R. BARTLETT, M. D.,	GEO. B. DEANE,
GEO. F. MERKLEE,	E. STEPHENSON,
EDWARD TAYLOR,	C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
A. L. BALL, M. D.,	JERMAIN PANGBURN,
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN,	S. S. PALMER.
MATTHEW KANE,	

INDORSEMENTS OF THE CONVENTION called by the Council of Political Reform at Cooper Institute.

MAYORALTY.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER.
SALEM H. WALES.
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.
ALDERMEN AT LARGE.
S. B. H. VANCE, OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
FREDERICK KUHNE, BENJAMIN F. BERKMAN.
DISTRICT ALDERMEN.
4. No indorsement.
5. JOHN J. MORRIS, EDWARD GILON.
6. GEORGE W. SAUER.
7. HENRY E. HOWLAND, JOEL B. ERHARDT.
8. WILLARD BULLARD, S. M. SIMONSON, HENRY C. ROBINSON.

ASSEMBLY.

1. No indorsement.	12. No recommendation.
2. No indorsement.	13. A. N. Beach.
3. No indorsement.	14. George Hencken, Jr.
4. No indorsement.	15. [illegible]
5. Austin Leake.	16. Charles E. L. Holmes.
6. Mathew Patten.	17. Wilson Berryman.
7. Smith E. Lane. Frederick W. Seward.	18. Thomas Cooper Campbell.
8. Albert Eltrich.	19. Sixt. Karl Kapff.
9. W. H. Gedney.	20. Jacob Hess.
10. Louis C. Waehner.	21. Granville P. Hawes.
11. Knox McAfee.	

JAMES EMOTT, Chairman.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS, Fifth Senatorial District, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.
FOR ALDERMEN,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.
NATHANIEL APPLETON, Chairman Nominating Convention.
A. THOMANN, J. A. CRYAN, } Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly
Sixteenth Assembly District,
CHARLES E. L. HOLMES.
Indorsed by
Council of Political Reform
and
Eighteenth Ward German-American Citizens' Club.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN
Fifth Senatorial District,
(Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,)
JOHN J. MORRIS.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Congress,
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
For Assembly,
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
Eighth District,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st., 26th st., and 4th and 6th avs.,)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Members favorable to the election of ISAAC H. BAILEY to Congress, from the Eleventh District, are requested to enroll their names at the Head-quarters, Grand Union Hotel, Park av., corner of 42d st.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

One of these tickets, cut off and folded, can be used as a ballot on the day of election.

For Governor,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM DORSHEIMER.
For Canal Commissioner,
ADIN THAYER.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
GEORGE WAGENER.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed in place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased,
THEODORE MILLER.
For Register,
PATRICK H. JONES.
For Mayor,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

For Governor,
JOHN A. DIX.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN C. ROBINSON.
For Canal Commissioner,
ALEXANDER BARKLEY.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed in place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased,
ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON.
For Register,
PATRICK H. JONES.
For Mayor,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

THE LATE J. S. MILL.

EXTRACTS FROM A POSTHUMOUS WORK.

The Manchester *Guardian* publishes some extracts from Mr. John Stuart Mill's posthumous book—*Three Essays on Religion: Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism*, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Longman. Mr. Mill's conception of the utility that religion possesses may be gathered from the following paragraph:

"Religion and poetry address themselves, at least in one of their aspects, to the same part of the human constitution; they both supply the same want, that of ideal conceptions grander and more beautiful than we see realised in the prose of human life. Religion as distinguished from poetry is the product of the craving to know whether these imaginative conceptions have realities answering to them in some other world than ours. The mind in this state eagerly catches at any rumors respecting other worlds, especially when delivered by persons whom it deems wiser than itself. To the poetry of the supernatural comes to be thus added a positive belief and expectation, which unpoetical minds can share with the poetical. Belief in a god or gods, and in a life after death, becomes the canvass which every mind, according to its capacity, covers with such ideal pictures as it can either invent or copy. In that other life each hopes to find the good which he has failed to find on earth, or the better which is suggested to him by the good which on earth he has partially seen and known. More especially this belief supplies the finer minds with material for conceptions of beings more awful than they can have known on earth, and more excellent than they probably have known. So long as human life is insufficient to satisfy human aspirations, so long there will be a craving for higher things, which finds its most obvious satisfaction in religion. So long as earthly life is full of sufferings, so long there will be need of consolations, which the hope of Heaven affords to the selfish, the love of God to the tender and grateful. The value, therefore, of religion to the individual, both in the past and present, as a source of personal satisfaction and of elevated feelings, is not to be disputed. But it has still to be considered whether, in order to obtain this good, it is necessary to travel beyond the world which we inhabit; or whether the idealization of our earthly life, the cultivation of a high conception of what it may have been, is not capable of supplying a poetry and, in the best sense of the word, a religion equally fitted to exalt the feelings and (with the same aid from education) still better calculated to ennoble the conduct, than any belief respecting the unseen powers."

Mr. Mill thus describes the creed which he would substitute for supernaturalism:

"When we consider how ardent a sentiment, in favorable circumstances of education, the love of country has become, we cannot judge it impossible that the love of that larger country, the world, may be nursed into similar strength, both as a source of elevated emotion and as a principle of duty. He who needs any other lesson on this subject than the whole course of ancient history affords let him read *Cicero de Officiis*. It cannot be said that the standard of morals laid down in that celebrated treatise is a high standard. To our notion it is on many points unduly lax, and admits capitulations of conscience. But on the subject of duty to our country there is no compromise. That any man with the smallest pretensions to virtue could hesitate to sacrifice life, reputation, family, everything valuable to him, to the love of country is a supposition which this eminent interpreter of Greek and Roman morality cannot entertain for a moment. If, then, persons could be trained, as we see they were, not only to believe in the theory that the good of their country was an object to which all others ought to yield, but to feel this practically as the grand duty of life, so also may they be made to feel the same absolute obligation toward the universal good. A morality grounded on large and wise views of the good of the whole, neither sacrificing the individual to the aggregate nor the aggregate to the individual, but giving to duty on the one hand and to freedom and spontaneity on the other their proper province, would derive its power in the superior natures from sympathy and benevolence and the passion for ideal excellence; in the inferior, from the same feelings cultivated up to the measure of their capacity, with the superadded force of shame. This exalted morality would not depend for its ascendancy on any hope of reward; but the reward which might be looked for, and the thought of which would be a consolation in suffering and a support in moments of weakness, would not be a problematical future existence, but the approbation, in this, of those whom we respect, and ideally, of all those, dead or living, whom we admire or venerate. For the thought that our dead parents or friends would have approved our conduct is a scarcely less powerful motive than the knowledge that our living ones do approve it; and the idea that Socrates, or Howard, or Washington, or Antoninus, or Christ, would have sympathized with us, or that we are attempting to do our part in the spirit in which they did theirs, has operated on the very best minds as a strong incentive to act up to their highest feelings and convictions. To call these sentiments by the name morality, exclusively of any other title, is claiming too little for them. They are a real religion; of which, as of other religions, outward good works, (the utmost meaning usually suggested by the word morality,) are only a part, and are indeed rather the fruits, of the religion than the religion itself. The essence of religion is the strong and earnest direction of the emotions and desires toward an ideal object, recognized as of the highest excellence, and as rightfully paramount over all selfish objects of desire. This condition is fulfilled by the religion of humanity in as eminent a degree and in as high a sense as by the supernatural religions even in their best manifestations, and far more so than in any of their others. Much more might be added on this topic; but enough has been said to convince any one who can distinguish between the intrinsic capacities of human nature and the forms in which those capacities happen to have been historically developed, that the sense of unity with mankind and a deep feeling for the general good may be cultivated into a sentiment and a principle capable of fulfilling every important function of religion and itself justly entitled to the name. I will now further maintain that it is not only capable of fulfilling these functions, but would fulfill them better than any form whatever of supernaturalism. It is not only entitled to be called a religion; it is a better religion than any of those which are ordinarily called by that title."

The following passage will show the position assigned in Mr. Mill's religious system to the supernatural:

"The notion of a providential government by an omnipotent being for the good of his creatures must be entirely dismissed. Even of the continued existence of the Creator we have no other guarantee than that he cannot be subject to the law of death which affects terrestrial beings, since the conditions which produce this liability wherever it is known to exist are of his creating. That this being, not being omnipotent, may have produced a machinery falling short of his intentions, and which may require the occasional interposition of the maker's hand, is a supposition not in itself absurd nor impossible, though in none of the cases in which such interposition is believed to have occurred is the evidence such as could possibly prove it; it remains a simple possibility, which those may dwell on to whom it yields comfort, to suppose that blessings which ordinary human power is inadequate to attain may come, not from extraordinary human power, but from the bounty of an intelligence beyond the human, and which continuously cares for man. The possibility of a life after death rests on the same footing—of a boon which this powerful being, who wishes well to man, may have the power to grant, and which, if the message alleged to have been sent by him was really sent, he has actually promised. The whole domain of the supernatural is thus removed from the region of belief into that of simple hope; and in that, for anything we can see, it is likely always to remain."

In the following paragraph we have an illustration of the manner in which Mr. Mill would apply a doctrine he has laid down above in the case of immortality:

"The common arguments (for immortality) are—the goodness of God; the improbability that he would ordain the annihilation of his noblest and richest work, after the greater part of its few years of life had been spent in the acquisition of faculties which time is not allowed him to turn to fruit; and the special improbability that he would have implanted in us an instinctive desire of eternal life and doomed that desire to complete disappointment. These might be arguments in a world the constitution of which made it possible without contradiction to hold it for the work of a being at once omnipotent and benevolent. But they are not arguments in a world like that in which we live. * * * One thing is quite certain in respect to God's government of the world, that he either could not or would not grant to us everything we wish. We wish for life, and he has granted some life. That we wish, or some of us wish, for a boundless extent of life, and that it is not granted, is no exception to the ordinary modes of his government. Many a man would like to be a Crœsus or an Augustus Cæsar, but has his wishes gratified only to the moderate extent of a pound a week or the secretaryship of his trade union. There is, therefore, no assurance whatever of a life after death on grounds of natural religion. But to one who feels it conducive either to his satisfaction or to his usefulness to hope for a future state as a possibility there is no hindrance to his indulging that hope. Appearances point to the existence of a being who has great power over us—all the power implied in the creation of the kosmos, or its organized beings at least, and of whose goodness we have evidence, though not of its being his predominant attribute; and as we do not know the limits either of his power or of his goodness, there is room to hope that both the one and the other may extend to granting us this gift, provided that it would really be beneficial to us. The same ground which permits the hope warrants us in expecting that if there be a future life it will be at least as good as the present, and will not be wanting in the best feature of the present life, improvability by our own efforts. Nothing can be more opposed to every estimate we can form of probability than the common idea of the future life as a state of rewards and punishments in any other sense than that the consequences of our actions upon our own character and susceptibilities will follow us in the future as they have done in the past and present. * * * To imagine that a miracle will be wrought at death by the act of God making perfect every one whom it is his will to include among his elect might be justified by an express revelation duly authenticated, but is utterly opposed to every presumption that can be deduced from the light of nature.

As a further illustration of the great part assigned to the imagination in Mr. Mill's scheme, we may cite the following passage:

"There is a most important exercise of imagination which, in the past and present, has been kept up principally by means of religious belief, and which is infinitely precious to mankind; so much so that human excellence greatly depends upon the sufficiency of the provision made for it. This consists of the familiarity of the imagination with the conception of a morally perfect being, and the habit of taking the approbation of such a being as the *norma* or standard to which to refer and by which to regulate our own characters and lives. This idealization of our standard of excellence in a person is quite possible even when that person is conceived as merely imaginary. But religion since the birth of Christianity has inculcated the belief that our highest conceptions of combined wisdom and goodness exist in the concrete in a living being, who has his eyes on us and cares for our good. * * * It cannot be questioned that the undoubting belief of the real existence of a being who realizes our own best ideas of perfection, and of our being in the hands of that being as the ruler of the universe, gives an increase of force to these feelings beyond what they can receive from reference to a merely ideal conception. This particular advantage it is not possible for those to enjoy who take a rational view of the nature and amount of the evidence for the existence and attributes of the Creator. On the other hand, they are not encumbered with the moral contradictions which beset every form of religion which aims at justifying, in a moral point of view, the whole government of the world. They are therefore enabled to form a far truer and more consistent conception of ideal goodness than is possible to any one who thinks it necessary to find ideal goodness in an omnipotent ruler of the world."

The following passage, relating to Christ, occurs toward the close of Mr. Mill's volume:

"The most valuable part of the effect on the character which Christianity has produced by holding up in a Divine person a standard of excellence and a model for imitation is available even to the absolute unbeliever, and can nevermore be lost to humanity. For it is Christ rather than God whom Christianity has held up to believers as the pattern of perfection for humanity. It is the God incarnate more than the God of the Jews or of Nature who, being idealised, has taken so great and salutary a hold on the modern mind. And whatever else may be taken away from us by rational criticism, Christ is still left—a unique figure, not more unlike all his precursors than all his followers, even those who had the direct benefit of his personal teaching. It is of no use to say that Christ, as exhibited in the Gospels, is not historical, and that we know not how much of what is admirable has been superadded by the tradition of his followers. The tradition of followers suffices to insert any number of marvels, and may have inserted all the miracles which he is reputed to have wrought. But who among his disciples or among their proselytes was capable of inventing the sayings ascribed to Jesus, or of imagining the life and character revealed in the Gospels? Certainly not the fishermen of Galilee; as certainly not St. Paul, whose character and idiosyncrasies were of a totally different sort; still less the early Christian writers, in whom nothing is more evident than that the good which was in them was all derived, as they always professed that it was derived, from the higher source. What could be added and interpolated by a disciple we may see in the mystical parts of the Gospel of St. John, matter imported from Philo and the Alexandrian Platonists, and put into the mouth of the Savior in long speeches about himself such as the other gospels contain not the slightest vestige of, though pretended to have been delivered on occasions of the deepest interest, and when his principal followers were all present; most prominently at the Last Supper. The East was full of men who could have stolen any quantity of this poor stuff, as the multitudinous Oriental sects of Gnostics afterward did. But about the life and sayings of Jesus there is a stamp of personal originality combined with profundity of insight which, if we abandon the idle expectation of finding scientific precision where something very different was aimed at, must place the Prophet of Nazareth, even in the estimation of those who have no belief in his inspiration, in the very first rank of the men of sublime genius of whom our species can boast. When this pre-eminent genius is combined with the qualities of probably the greatest moral reformer and martyr to that mission who ever existed upon earth, religion cannot be said to have made a bad choice in pitching on this man as the ideal representative and guide of humanity; nor even now would it be easy, even for an unbeliever, to find a better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete than to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life. When to this we add that, to the conception of the rational skeptic, it remains a possibility that Christ actually was what he supposed himself to be—not God, for he never made the smallest pretension to that character, and would probably have thought such a pretension as blasphemous as it seemed to the men who condemned him, but a man charged with a special, express, and unique commission from God to lead mankind to truth and virtue, we may well conclude that the influences of religion on the character which will remain after rational criticism has done its utmost against the evidences of religion are well worth preserving, and that what they lack in direct strength as compared with those of a firmer belief is more than compensated by the greater truth and rectitude of the morality they sanction."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN FRANCE.

An interesting archæological discovery has, according to the French newspapers, been recently made near Mount St. Odile, at Obernai, Lower Rhine, by M. Felix Voulot, an Alsatian archæologist. On excavating a slight eminence resembling an ordinary heap of stones within the area of the ruins known as the Heathens' Wall (Heidenmauer) he came upon six sarcophagi, which afforded, it is said, incontestable evidence of burial before the Roman period. In one of the sarcophagi was found a sharp stone hatchet, while the others contained objects characteristic of the age of stone and bronze. Two graves, dug like the Scandinavian sepulchres, in the form of a die, which seemed to be intended to receive bodies in a sitting posture, contained the fragments of a skull of extraordinary thickness and also portions of a massive silver ring. But the most important discovery was that of a coffin, about six feet long, in which was the complete skeleton of a man. From the ornaments found with him it is conjectured that he was a Gallic priest. The ornaments consist of a collar, artistically made of yellow amber, lapis-lazuli, and glass beads; large gold and silver ear-rings, an iron knife, an amulet of baked earth, a stone hatchet similar to those which, according to the descriptions given by the ancients, were carried by the Druids; a handsome glass vessel, supposed to be a sacrificial cup; shoes richly adorned with gold and silver; and a gold ring covered with hieroglyphics, and in an excellent state of preservation. On pursuing his investigations at the foot of Mount Goxwilier, M. Voulot came upon the remains, in great abundance, of a similar race; and from the condition of many skulls which he found, and the presence of warlike implements, he was led to infer that he was upon the scene of some early struggle of the Celtic and German races. The result of the discoveries in regard to the Heidenmauer is said to prove that it dates not only before the Romans, but before the Celts whom they conquered.

THE POPE'S VISITORS.

According to the Roman journals the forthcoming Winter season at Rome promises to be more than ordinarily satisfactory, so far at least as hotel-keepers are concerned. Foreigners are said to be flocking in more numerously than usual from all parts of the world. Pius IX., whose health, says the *Diritto*, remains very good, continues to receive them in greater number and in longer audiences each day. It is remarkable, continues the same journal, that by far the larger number of foreigners who arrive in Rome—Turks and schismatics, Jews and Buddhists—never fail to include the Pope among the sights of the Eternal City which they are anxious to see. On his side Pius IX. is always most ready to grant them audiences, for it is one of his greatest delights to converse familiarly with them. There is no part of the world from which, in his long pontificate, he has not made the acquaintance of some one or of which he has not some information; therefore, he is never at a loss to recall to all those who visit him either some person or some circumstance connected with their distant country. It is also to be noted that the reception of foreigners is not only a pleasant distraction for the Pope, and a matter of courtesy; it is also an occupation which, particularly at the beginning of the year, yields him an abundant harvest. For it is not only the rich Catholics who bring him their money. Often, indeed, the members of the religions most opposed to him, either from motives of courtesy or ostentation, leave very large sums at the Vatican. It is a sort of entrance money which they pay for the privilege of conversing a few minutes with the head of the Roman Church. This year the number of these visitors promises to be very large, and already the prelates of the Vatican have made their arrangements to meet them, and various foreign dignitaries resident in Rome have been appointed to receive the applications of those who desire to be admitted to the Holy Father's presence. For wealthy Roman Catholics there is a still stronger motive than the Papal blessing and indulgences in visiting his Holiness; it is that of gaining a nobiliary title. The other day the Pope granted such a title to the Bishop of Nantes, who brought him 100,000 francs; that is, he made him a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. But then, on the other hand, the same distinction is also enjoyed by several wealthy native farmers. The Pope is said to be always willing to receive the homage of his faithful Romans, but the greater part of the time he devotes to audiences is consecrated to the reception of foreigners.

GENERAL—NUMBER TWO.

GENERAL—NUMBER TWO.

THE SICILIAN MAFIA.

Writing from Naples Oct. 10, a correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Brigandage *continua ed ingigantisce* in Sicily," says the *Precursore* of Palermo, "in spite of all the exceptional measures adopted by the Government." What the exceptional measures are it would be difficult to say, for Signor Minghetti, in his recent speech at Legnago, appears to shirk the responsibility of going beyond the strict letter of the law. Precautionary measures have been adopted, and they are the following: The command of all the military forces in the island is vested in the General commanding in chief in Palermo. The Prefects of Provinces are to send him daily reports of the state of the country. In every chief town of a province or circondario is a military commander, under the name of Capo di Zona or Sotto Zona, and a Commission of Public Security, consisting of the Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Capo di Zona, and Commander of the Carabineers. The Police are at the orders of the military commanders of detachments. The Commander in Chief in Palermo sends a daily report to the Minister of War in Rome. The organization, therefore, apparently civil as well as military, is rather the latter, and is formed for the destruction of the long-standing secret organization called the Mafia. Of the necessity of activity and energy we are daily assured by the atrocious crimes committed. Of the murder of an engineer at Corleone I have already written. The assassin has since been arrested on the report of a muleteer, who had brought the unfortunate man to Corleone, and the muleteer would have reported it earlier had he not been threatened with death by the miller, (the assassin.) The murder of a Brigadier of Carabineers in Caltanisetta caused a very painful sensation. He was in pursuit of a *suspect*, or *ammonito*, who turned upon him and shot him dead. The poor fellow seems to have done his duty generally with moderation, and was followed to the grave by the whole population of the place. At Cefalù and other places fresh captures of persons with a view to a ransom are reported, but at Santa Caterina, in the Province of Girgenti, some of the inhabitants armed themselves and turned out against some fellows under the command of a notorious chief called Capraro. After a skirmish one of the brigands was shot dead, and the others, finding that resistance was useless, fled, having first cut off the head of their companion, which they took away with them. No doubt it was done to avoid the identification of the man, who was possibly a person of note. The body was taken to Santa Caterina to be submitted to a close examination. These are only a few instances of crime, and suffice to illustrate the state of Sicily. Soldiers and policemen may for a time prevent their multiplying, and may maintain order on the surface, but the secret organization of the Mafia will still remain. The *Fanfulla* publishes an intercepted letter from two of these fellows which serves to show the power of the society. They had been condemned to seclusion in Saluzzo, and en route were placed in the Prison of Messina. Here they found a man who had formerly been a member of their society, but who had turned renegade and had entered the army. In prison the fellow declared himself penitent, and desirous of being again enrolled in "our honorable society." According to its rules he had been sentenced to death. His companions in prison, therefore, address their "honored chief and all the brethren" on behalf of this "erring lamb," and entreat the association, "which has been and will be a world of mercy, to absolve him and remit his punishment." "We send you a kiss from the bottom of our hearts, and remain your faithful companions." It will be a difficult matter to destroy such a society by police regulations and the sword; time will be required, and measures tending to develop the wealth of the country, and if these also are not adopted Signor Garra's mission and the military organization which has been established in Sicily will prove of little value. It is to be regretted that the two great political parties in Italy, though agreed as to the terrible disorder which exists, are opposed one to another as to the repressive measures to be adopted.

A REUNION OF VEGETARIANS.

Wednesday, Oct. 14, says the London *Times*, the Vegetarian Society, of which Prof. F. W. Newman is President, held its annual soirée in the Nonconformist Memorial Hall, Manchester. A large number of members and friends took tea together. A similar meeting has been held regularly for some years past, within a day or two of the usual demonstration of Liquor Trade Prohibitionists in that city. One of the gentlemen at Wednesday's soirée spoke of Manchester as the "Jerusalem of Vegetarianism." Though the evidence of their creed-making progress in that locality is not convincing, there is no doubt that some of its earnest professors have managed to keep their association alive there for more than a generation. According to a statement of the Honorable Secretary, Rev. James Clarke, the society, though small, has rapidly grown of late. During last year the subscriptions amounted to £250, against £170 in the year before, and the society had been able to publish a monthly organ and various pamphlets, to have a Secretary constantly employed, to hold a number of public meetings, and to take other steps in the propagation of their principles. It had been determined, further, to carry out the business of the society on a much more extensive scale during the ensuing year than had ever been the case in the past. The Chairman, Mr. W. Hoyle, of Tottington, said that he had been a vegetarian for thirty-six years. He was, when he began to hold the views he now held, a weaver in a cotton mill. Afterward he went to another employment which was arduous and hot; but he at all times got through his work well, and frequently better than those who did not abstain from meat. Since then he had been the architect of his own fortune. He had carefully studied the question and found abundant argument whether the matter was looked at from a Scriptural, historical, physiological, chemical, or a humanitarian point of view, that the principles of vegetarianism were the true ones, and he was persuaded that when the public mind and intellect of the country became sufficiently enlightened in regard to this question the accession to the numbers of the vegetarians would be very great. Rev. C. H. Collyns (Wirksworth) read a paper on the question whether "Vegetarianism had a right to claim any place at all among the social questions of the day;" after which Mr. Gibson Ward (Ross) addressed the meeting. He alluded incidentally to eaters of flesh meat as "blood-lappers" and "patronizers of slaughter-houses." After a speech from Prof. Newman, a gentleman, who gave the name of West, proposed to put some questions, and on being invited upon the platform he took occasion to protest against Mr. Ward's hard words. He informed his hearers that he had been an abstainer from intoxicating liquor and tobacco during thirty-three years; but he emphatically repudiated, as an Englishman, the statement that he was a "blood-licker." He ate beef and mutton; and if he had been one of the 5,000 who were fed by the two fishes, he should never have refused the food which the Lord gave to his people. He might be wrong; but he must say that after what he had heard in favor of vegetarianism that night, he left the meeting less inclined to become a vegetarian than when he entered the room. He believed that animals were given for the food of man. He believed that it was according to the Word of God that the fish in the sea lived on each other, and he required to be convinced that we were not entitled, as human beings, to live on the fish of the seas. Ultimately Mr. West's remarks were brought to an end by a reminder from the chairman that he had wandered beyond the limits conceded to him as an inquirer.

THE RISING OF THE NILE.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Alexandria, Oct. 10: At length the Nile inundation is slowly but decidedly subsiding, and, although excessive, it will leave a blessing behind it far outbalancing any losses it may have caused. It was hoped that the river had reached its highest point (twenty-five pics seventeen kerats) on the 29th of September, but it soon began to rise afresh, and, finally, making in one day a sudden start of eight inches, it reached on the 5th of October the height of twenty-six and a half pics. At this point it remained stationary for two or three days, and is now gradually sinking. For nearly fifty years (perhaps even more) no such inundation has occurred, and it speaks well for the care and energy of the Administration that it has been kept within bounds. Of course the wildest and most exaggerated rumors were current here, but every morning public official notice of the state of the river was given, and the authorities do not seem at any time to have lost heart. On the other hand, it is useless to depreciate the danger escaped. Had not all those concerned, "fellahs" and officials alike, exerted themselves strenuously, very great losses would have occurred. As it is, Upper Egypt has suffered severely, but Lower Egypt has escaped, and, though much of the Indian corn is damaged, yet the cotton crop is intact. A large dike on the Great Canal of Zagazig gave way on the 4th of October, and a breach of eighty metres was formed, but by next morning twenty-four metres of it had been repaired; on the morning of the 7th it was entirely closed, and the waters that had forced a way in were circumscribed. Not less than 20,000 men were occupied in this work. In a few other places slight breaches were made, and everywhere much infiltration occurred. At Kasr-el-Eni, near Cairo, the Khédive in person visited a menaced spot, and was present while the earthwork was strengthened. The arrival of new cotton has naturally been retarded, but now that the river is sinking an abundant supply will soon arrive. As yet there is no certain information to be obtained respecting the damage done in Upper Egypt, but it is said to be great, and the railway for many miles has been rendered impassable.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

DIVISION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL—CARL SCHURZ SUPPORTS IT AND GRATZ BROWN STUMPS FOR THE DEMOCRACY—A LIGHT VOTE EXPECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

Politics in Missouri this year are evidently in new hands. The old party leaders, as a rule, have nothing to do with the campaign. The Gambles and Bateses long ago stepped out of the way. Drake, Pile, and Rodman are adrift. Frank Blair has slid silently from a United States Senatorship into an insurance commissionership. Clinton B. Fisk is deep in railroad affairs. Henderson, McClurg, Rollins, Blow, Filley, and Glover, while lending their sympathy to one side or the other, are quiet lookers-on. To be sure, Carl Schurz is hitting hard knocks in behalf of the People's ticket, and B. Gratz Brown comes to the surface for the Democrats, but aside from them there are no particularly good talkers on the stump. It is the confession of both parties that the heat of the campaign, if, in fact, there has been any, has already passed, and the speakers now in the field, with the exception of Schurz and Brown, fail to draw big conventions. The registration, which is now over, shows strange apathy. It begins to look as if the vote of the State would be under that of 1872. In St. Louis the registered voters are less than 35,000, when the general expectation placed it at 55,000 or 60,000. The disappointment at this is not so great on a political account, but the papers begin to fear that, using it as a basis for guessing at population, Chicago and Cincinnati will turn the laugh on them, and prove St. Louis to have been losing inhabitants.

St. Louis County, which comprises the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts, seems to be in what Sam Weller would call a "most a beautiful frizzle of a fix." The leading politicians look upon it as the "accepted time" for paying off old scores. A Republican faction are fighting Stanard in the First District, mad as hornets to think that their favorite, Gov. Fletcher, should haul off the track in his behalf. They are therefore trying to unite the Radicals, Germans, and dissatisfied Republicans on Kehr, the Democratic candidate. But it is refreshing to see Grosvenor, editor of the *Democrat*, who came within a few votes of beating Stanard two years ago, now warm in his support. While Wells has a clear field of it in the Second District, Stone, in the Third, is going to have tighter squeezing than was at first thought, some of his Democratic supporters of 1872 now being strongly against him. There is a general feeling around for candidates to back against Stone, and though Gen. Wingate is in the field for that express purpose, yet he fails to get all the elements that are opposed to Stone. A little the bitterest fight is for the representative to the State Legislature from the Sixth Ward. Stilson Hutchins, editor of the *Dispatch*, is the regular Democratic nominee. He has at his back the St. Louis "ring." The *Times* supports him, but the *Republican* and *Democrat*, have succeeded in getting up a strong opposition, and Mr. Lackland has been called out as an independent candidate. The call contains the names of about eleven hundred voters of the ward. This, of itself, is enough to worry Hutchins somewhat; but the *Globe*, not quite satisfied, wants still another candidate, a strong Republican, who can cut in while this division is going on and win the battle. Otto C. Laddeman has been urged to run, but declines, and states that Lackland is good enough for him. The press of St. Louis seems to be heartily assisting the confusion. The *Republican*, for so many years conspicuous as the head and front of straight Democracy in Missouri, now preaches the divine right of bolting and ticket-scratching. The *Democrat*, for twelve years the Administration organ, was first to oppose Republican nominations in this campaign, and after snubbing Gen. Wingate, the Third District candidate for Congress, and shoving Capt. Silas Bent off the People's ticket, now goes that ticket straight. The *Times* and *Dispatch* seem to be Democratic all through. The *Journal* has from the first supported the People's movement and its nominees, and tried to harmonize all conflicting interests. The *Globe* has been busy throwing cold water on everything. The German papers have been divided against themselves. The *Post* is heartily for the People's ticket. The *Anzeiger*, the leading Democratic German paper in the State, supports the People's nominees for the Legislature because it wants votes for Carl Schurz as next United States Senator; but it repudiates Stanard in the First District, because he comes up on a protective tariff platform, and is committed to the support of the Grant Administration. It also goes against Powers and Allen for the County Court, declaring the first named utterly incompetent, and the other a notorious ringmaster. The *Post* and *Anzeiger* are in bitter controversy, the former charging the latter with being the chief cause of the rupture between the People's and Republican Party in St. Louis County. The *Anzeiger* has succeeded in getting N. M. Parks in place of Silas Bent, on the People's ticket, for Presiding Justice of the County Court, and A. M. Thayer substituted for Judge Reber for the Circuit Court, and thus, while being the most persistent bolter in the campaign, it declares that if the Republicans keep up their split ticket, striking off the Democrats therefrom, the Democrats must take to reprisals. The *Amerika* is content to swallow the Democratic ticket through and through, though having no particular love for Colman, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, or McGrath, for Secretary of State.

The striking of Senator Ittner's name from the people's ticket, because of his refusal to pledge his support to Carl Schurz, has created a good deal of talk, and doubtless will lose the People's cause a great many Republican votes. At a meeting of the Republicans in the First Ward, the other night, it was emphatically resolved that this action on the part of the People's Committee is a shameful breach of confidence, deserving the rebuke of all honest men, and calling upon all Republicans who have so far affiliated with the People's movement to abandon the coalition, and to retaliate for the wrong done to one of the purest Republicans of Missouri.

Among those on the Republican county ticket, who are supported also by the People's Party, there seems little doubt but that Emil Thomas, for Sheriff; L. S. Metcalf, for Collector; E. S. Rowse, for Treasurer; Seymour Voullaire, for Judge of the Criminal Court; and Gen. A. J. Smith, for Recorder, will be elected. The French Independent Club, which claimed to control about 1,600 votes, has nominated a ticket, composed in about equal parts of the three other tickets, with a few new names generally unknown to St. Louis politics.

One important question connected with the present campaign in Missouri has as yet failed to awaken much attention. It is seldom alluded to on the stump or in the public press. It is whether a Constitutional Convention shall be called. Its champions are the Democrats, and while its object is a tinkering up of the State Constitution to suit Bourbon tendencies, yet it looks more particularly to the abolition of the Registry law. It is said to cost the State $50,000 a year. What is to be gained by wiping it out may be inferred from the following figuring from one of the Democratic papers:

"There are, in this State, at least 380,000 voters—more than 100,000 above any vote ever yet polled. This criminal indifference in Missouri to the discharge of the highest and holiest duty of a freeman, is accounted for by the enormous infamies committed by the Radical party while in power, under the Registration law, enacted and executed by itself, which have rendered the law, and the system also, so thoroughly unpopular among the people, that nearly one-third of them abandoned, in disgust, the right of voting, altogether, rather than to submit to a process which reminded them of the outrages of 1864, 1866, 1868, and 1870. Believing firmly this unpolled vote of over 100,000 is entirely Democratic, and adding it to Gov. Woodson's majority, gives a probable majority of 135,443—a vote, in our judgment, always reliable in cases of great emergency, or during the existence of any danger to the future welfare of the State or country."

The naturalization laws are also to be fixed up to suit advanced Bourbon sentiment. As they now stand, every person of native or foreign birth must be a resident of the State one year, and every alien must take out his final papers one year prior to the election at which he offers to cast a vote, before he is entitled to the right of suffrage. A bet on the result of an election deprives one of his vote. These and other like provisions are deemed too strict, and if the question of a constitutional convention carries, delegates will meet at Jefferson City on the first Wednesday of May next to frame a new Constitution for Missouri.

The further west one goes, the more does the element of lying figure in politics; and some startling inconsistencies come up. The most damaging story the Bourbons can tell of Gentry, the people's candidate for Governor, is that he was a slaveholder before the war, a thing which most of the Democrats of Missouri would like to be now. By making the most of this slaveholding story, they hope to draw away the colored vote from Gentry. They also charge that he was once a Know-Nothing, and is an enemy of the public school system. The charges against Hardin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are "Niedner infamy," "Manta gongo," "Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad steal." The first of these refers to a bill which he whipped through the Legislature last Winter giving a monopoly of all legal notices to a St. Louis Ring; the second alludes to his influence in getting the salary of the County Collector of St. Louis County increased to over $50,000, and the third to his agency in renewing the bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad and freeing it from local taxation. He is also charged with tampering with the school fund.

The strong points made by the People's Party in the press, and on the stump, are by pointing to the results of Democratic rule in the State, and the present disorder that prevails. The *Times* admits it and holds Woodson responsible, an accidental Governor, whom, it claims, the Radicals helped to foist upon the State. The *Dispatch* also candidly admits it, but refreshingly asserts that "this mob violence springs from the normal condition of society in the West." While the Democratic platform avoids all reference to the subject, the People's comes squarely to the point and declares that this State needs order and the faithful enforcement of law, that capital and immigration may be invited, and that industry may prosper; and demands the suppression of lawlessness and mob violence, and the fearless execution of the laws without regard to popular feeling in particular localities.

Senator Carl Schurz, who in his stump speeches has frequently alluded to the disgraceful lawlessness that prevails, is bitterly denounced by Democrats for telling the truth. They claim that he is slandering the people of the State. It may be said, however, that if the Bourbons are defeated in Missouri at the coming election, it will be due more to this very thing that Schurz charges upon them than to any other cause. All good men, particularly the industrial classes, merchants, farmers, and the capitalists who have been developing the mines, manufactures, and aiding the railroad enterprises, are united in this effort to restore the State to good government. The Hildebrands, Youngers, and James brothers, and the numerous other outlaws who infest the State, have without doubt driven many good people away and retarded immigration in a great degree. Your correspondent recently talked with a Boston drummer who has for several years traveled in the West and South, and he stated that he had been through all the Southern States without fear of molestation, but there were some counties in South-west Missouri which he did not dare enter. It is noticeable, too, that passengers on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads have some timidity in passing over those lines, many going well armed. This is especially the case with St. Louis business men. The train hands deem it good precaution to have their six-shooters always near by. The outlaws who infest Missouri at this time are no doubt the same that perpetrated the Centralia and Lawrence butcheries during the war. The State will not prosper until these cut-throats are ferreted out and punished.

The Democratic position on national affairs is quite plain. The *Dispatch* opens an article with this paragraph:

"We are glad to see that here and there in the counties the Democratic sentiment of the State, in regard to national banks, is finding constant and emphatic utterance. The time has come when every State in the West should take its stand for or against this monstrous monopoly, and when the people, in their sovereign capacity, should elect only those men to Congress who will pledge themselves to war upon it day and night until the whole pernicious system is weeded out and destroyed."

A careful review of the field shows good progress for the People's cause. The registration is now over, and while it is evident that the vote will be much lighter than it ought to be, yet the Democrats are to be chief losers by this, if we are to judge by the frantic persistency with which they have appealed to Democrats to register, and the persistency with which the Democrats have neglected to do it. Parties with whom we have talked, from all parts of the State, say that while considerable apathy prevails, yet the People's cause is making good headway. The Bourbons seem to be resting on their oars. In alluding to this fact, the St. Louis *Times* admits that its party may lose the day from supineness and over-confidence. And yet, almost in the same breath, it protests that the counties in which there is a well-organized campaign against the Democrats may be counted on the fingers of one's hand.

A prominent politician, well acquainted with the situation, informs your correspondent that after looking the ground over carefully, he is satisfied that the People's ticket will carry the counties of St. Louis, Pettis, Cole, Cooper, Laclede, Camden, Moniteau, Benton, St. Clair, Henry, Johnson, Boone, Ray, Buchanan, Marion, perhaps Jackson, all of which have been heretofore Democratic on local issues, and the thirty-six counties which gave Henderson majorities two years ago. The St. Louis *Democrat* claims seven out of the thirteen Congressional districts.

The completed registration shows that the vote of St. Louis County will probably not exceed 32,000, fully 15,000 less than the county is capable of polling. This small registration does not alter the chances of a People's triumph, but rather increases them. The chief fear is from the growing dissensions between the Independents and Republicans, and from the multiplying candidates.

THE VENDOME COLUMN.

The Vendôme Column, says the London *Globe*, is finished. All that is wanting now is the statue, but that will have to await political events. It would be manifestly absurd to place any other statue on a monument dedicated to Napoleon than one of the Emperor. Moreover, the vote of the Assembly decided that the "column should be restored to its former state." But it is impossible to predict what folly the French may commit. A French paper gives a romantic account of the statue, well known to Englishmen, which surmounted the column under the Second Empire. Originally the work of Chaudet, it was removed in 1815 to be melted down, and to furnish the bronze for the statue of Henry IV. The workmen, then Bonapartists, clubbed together to buy bronze to replace the metal which was sacred to them, and with which they made several reduced copies of the original statue. It is said that ten of these statuettes are to this day in the left leg of the good King Henry. The little Victory, which the Emperor held in his hand, escaped the breaking up, and was discovered some years afterward. In 1833 the statue was replaced, but it was the Emperor as the "Little Corporal," who in singularly bad taste figured on the summit of a column which is an imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome. When Napoleon III. wished to restore the work of Chaudet, it was intrusted to M. Dumont, who was fortunate enough to be able to replace the original Victory in Cæsar's hand. After the overthrow of the column by the Communists, all the pieces of the statue were recovered except the Victory. A complete model, however, exists in the artist's studio. The rebuilding of the column began eighteen months ago, and has cost 150,000 francs, the sum voted for it, besides a supplementary sum for paving. Seven hundred pieces of bronze had to be pieced together again, and each plate was made good separately. Here a nose had to be replaced, or a leg, or an entire figure. So exceptional is this kind of work, that there is no precise term in art or manufactures to describe it adequately. It is not unlikely that the Parisians, delighted at seeing one of their most beautiful monuments restored to them almost uninjured, may hasten on the rebuilding of the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville.

MR. GLADSTONE ON DOGMA.

The following is part of a short correspondence which has recently passed between Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the author of *The Spirit and the Word of Christ*, reviewed in the last number of the London *Inquirer*. It is proper to state at once that the extract from Mr. Gladstone's letter is published with his express permission. This letter, it must also be explained, was occasioned by a passage occurring at pages 113–115 of the work just named, where some remarks are made on Mr. Gladstone's address at the Liverpool College, in December, 1872. In reference to these remarks, the letter first expresses the writer's general adherence to the proposition of the address, which called forth the comment upon it in the work referred to; and, in reference to the unanimity which exists among Christians respecting the Incarnation and the Deity of Christ, observes that this "is, to say the very least, among the most remarkable facts in the mental history of our race." Then, after one or two remarks on another point, Mr. Gladstone goes on to use the following words in regard to his Liverpool statement: "In one respect I could wish my statement to have been more careful. A firm adherent of the principle of dogma, and under strong convictions as to the central elements of the dogmatic system of Christianity, I joyfully admit that the moral and spiritual results of that religion in very many cases overflow its dogmatic borders, such as I seem to see them. I have had many friendships with Unitarians, and have derived much profit from them; and I am truly glad to think that the Almighty is not stinted or limited in his modes of operation, and that those who in fact bear the blessed likeness of Christ are most truly and surely His."

THE RECENT ENGLISH EXPLOSION.

In an article on this subject, in its issue of Oct. 19, the London *Times* has the following: "The effects of the explosion upon health have slowly developed. The shock has had its chief effect in aggravating existing illnesses or in retarding the recovery of the sufferers. Dr. Collins and Dr. Allen have each recorded the death of a gentleman, and the death of a child of twenty months who was a patient of Dr. Holland's has also been mentioned. The report of Mr. Bell, District Medical Officer, is that old people and children suffered less than people in middle life. Hysterical women suffered a good deal, and cases of hysterical epilepsy and nervous insomnia are now frequently coming under notice. Yesterday Mr. Bell was sent for to see a servant, living near the Marlborough road station, who had had repeated and frequent epileptiform attacks, and who said that since the explosion she had constantly heard organs playing and trains running in her head. Palpitation of the heart, particularly in those who were previously known to be suffering from organic disease, is now common, and is accompanied by a tendency to passive local congestions and hemorrhages. A patient living in Townshend road, and suffering from fatty heart, has been ever since in a dangerously excited state, and cannot be kept calm without sedatives. A well-known writer, who is an aged man, is being treated for concussion of the spine with paralysis. His bed was placed against a wall, and the wall was driven in against it. In a case of dropsy from acute inflammation of the kidneys, the roof was lifted off the sufferer's cottage, and the cold has made him much worse. People who at first congratulated themselves on their strength of mind in regard to the accident complain now of palpitation, depression of spirits, inability to take food, or sleeplessness. More than one man of business of middle age complains of pains in the head and chest, and the sleeplessness which is so common is usually accompanied by severe pains in the temples, and sometimes in the eyes. Dr. Holland and Mr. Bell have attended several cases in which delirium, or a tendency to insanity has been developed. Mr. Britton mentions several instances in which the recovery of mothers from their confinement has been retarded and disease has supervened. In one instance the shock and chill have been followed by erysipelas. In two cases, laborers who went to work after the explosion have returned for medical advice. In one of these Dr. Holland found the man, on whom a door-post had fallen, to have had his ribs broken. The same gentleman is attending children who cannot sleep, but jump and start at every sound, and treated on the morning of the explosion two bad stabs in the leg and throat, and two fractures of the collar-bone. The inquiry into the explosion had resulted in the following verdict: 'We find that Charles Buxton, Jonathan Holloway, and William Taylor came to their deaths by an explosion on board the Tilbury. That the said explosion was caused by the ignition of the vapor of benzoline by a fire or light in the cabin on board the Tilbury. That in the stowage and transport of the cargo the Grand Junction Canal Company omitted proper precaution, and were guilty of gross negligence, and that the existing statutory laws are entirely inadequate to secure public safety in these matters.'"

A POST OFFICE PROBLEM.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: By the last mail from India a curious letter arrived at the General Post Office. It was not stamped, the paper of which the envelope was composed was peculiar, and the address was for the time being utterly unintelligible. Anyhow, the letter had been sent to London. The general Post Office authorities at once dispatched a trustworthy messenger to the most erudite scholars in this city to ask them to decipher the strange, blotted, crooked, and indistinct handwriting on the envelope. An eminent linguist of the British Museum was applied to. He could not interpret the address, but pronounced the characters forming it not to be arrowheaded ones nor resembling the letters composing the ancient Assyriac inscriptions with which he had hitherto met. Another well-known authority of the British Museum was consulted, but he could not see in the writing on the envelope any resemblance to Chinese. The authorities at the India office were next asked for their opinion. The omniscient librarian was unfortunately absent just at the time when the postal messenger called, but a professor, his able assistant, pronounced it not to be Malagasy or even Pali. The letter next went to Richmond, where a well-known Canarese scholar pronounced the address not to be Canarese. So the letter passed from pundit to pundit without interpretation. At length it happened that a learned gentleman of the India office recommended the bearer of the mysterious communication to take it to two other learned gentlemen residing in Bayswater. These laid their heads together and discovered that the inscription on the envelope of the redoubtable letter was in the Telugu character! It was written very badly, however, and when translated read as follows:

NOTTU PEYDU. JAROOR!

I pray Post Office writer in London to take this letter and give into the hand of the RANEE.

"Nottu peydu" means "not paid." There was no stamp on the letter, and perhaps the Telugu person who sent it considered his communication to "the Ranee," as he styles her Majesty the Queen, sufficiently important in itself to pass free to the hands of the "Empress of India." "Jaroor!" is the Hindustani equivalent for "post haste." The "writer" of the London Post Office, of course, means, in common Indian parlance, the "clerk." The author of the letter evidently supposed that we in London possess only one post office, and only one clerk to that office. Of course the contents of the letter are not known to us. Probably some petty lawsuit has gone wrong with the sender, and her Majesty the Queen is informed that the local Magistrate took bribes.

THE GRAVE OF ST. PATRICK.

Mr. Berry Ffennell, writing in *Land and Water*, says: "One matter which I think will impress most strangers with a feeling of disappointed surprise is a visit to the Cathedral City of Downpatrick. It is neither the city itself nor the fine substantial cathedral on the hill that evoke this feeling. They are well enough, trim, thriving, comfortable-looking on the whole, and need not fear comparison with other cathedrals or cathedral cities of Ireland. But something more than disappointment, something like indignant surprise, takes possession of one on being led up to what is said to be held sacred as the grave of St. Patrick, and which as such is visited, I am told, by multitudes of American strangers every year. It lies in the highest and most central position in the otherwise decently kept churchyard surrounding Downpatrick Cathedral, and is the one spot of earth in the whole place that appears given up to complete neglect and desecration. Around are graves and gravestones, ancient and modern, all well-ordered and neatly kept, some showing the recent touch of hands directed by loving care, while the one which strangers would have expected to find most honored and revered is the only dishonored grave among them all. The unsightly-looking hole, unmarked by cross or slab, now half filled with loose rubble of broken bricks, stones, and earth, is a disgrace to the people of Down, who, be they Protestants or Papists, in that they claim to be Christians, have an equal right to honor the resting-place of this faithful, fearless preacher of Christianity, who was the first to bring the Gospel of Truth into Ireland, the first to introduce the dawn of civilization among her then wholly barbarous princes and people, and whose feet first touched the Irish soil upon the shores of the County Down. I shall feel proud indeed if these observations will lead any one belonging to the neighborhood, or the county, to take some interest in this matter."

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A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

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500 PIECES OF BLACK SILK VELVETS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up.
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Examine our Fall and Winter Assortment.

MILLINERY SILKS, 25c. per yard, up.
Mignons, Reps, and Turquoise, 44c., 55c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
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AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO 543 6TH av., near 33d st., will be found first-class colored servants, male and female, for any capacity.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, not long in this country; has lived with an English family for years; understands chamber-work or waiting, or would do general house-work for a small private family; very best references. Call at No. 391 7th av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and cleanly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; would attend children; is a good seamstress; has the best City references; speaks English; is willing, very neat, and competent. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY a Protestant English woman as chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent; is also a neat sewer; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and sewing; can procure the best of City reference from her last employer. Call on or address No. 29 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would help with the coarse washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 468 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, with excellent City references as to competency, willingness, and character; is neat, willing, obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and fine washing and ironing in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; can be recommended by her present employer, where she has lived nearly three years. Call at No. 3 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; has experience; some years' City references; is kind, willing, obliging, and very neat. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl; young and intelligent; is willing to do what she is told in any capacity of servant's duties; is neat and clean. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; is willing to take care of growing children, and is competent to take charge of an invalid; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 308 East 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl. Call up to Tuesday at No. 367 West 15th st., corner 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO TEND CHILdren.—By a competent girl. Call before 3 at former employer's, No. 47 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR sewing; has five years' reference. Call at No. 314 East 39th st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is first-class in every branch; is a good meat cook, also excellent baker and pastry cook; makes preserves, jellies, &c.; no objection to hotel or first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR GENeral House-work.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman; is a good cook and a very good washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; has good testimonials; sober, honest, neat, very pleasant, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, about thirty; highly recommended and respectable, sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; is a superior woman; can do all kinds cooking, English and French, and all other cooking; can get up all kinds of nice side dishes, good pastries, &c.; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a young woman, who is an excellent cook, in a private family; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, preserves, &c.; is also a good bread and biscuit maker; will assist with the washing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for H.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS SUPErior family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; makes all kinds of soups; understands cooking game and poultry thoroughly; makes pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman; is a good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a first-rate laundress, and can furnish the best reference from last place. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FAMILY COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; can bone, cooks game, poultry, and is a very good baker of cakes, bread, and biscuit; has the best of recommendations; is willing to go in the country. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A BROTHER AND SISTER, Protestants, middle aged, as cook and waiter in a private family or first-class boarding-house; first-class City recommendations; together if possible, separate if need be. To be seen at No. 31 Crosby st., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A HEALTHY, CAPABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as cook and laundress; understands her work well and will do it; or would do general work if required; good reference; city or country; call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, good, plain, substantial cook in anything required; has best of references; country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GOOD cook, is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS A THOROUGHLY good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY SWEDISH young women for City or country; have good references; good washers and ironers. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED GIRL AS cook in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. C., No. 149 West 26th st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE, YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK in a private family; has City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Apply at 154 East 26th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook in a small private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 226 7th av., near 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS to go out by the day or take work home. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 96 Greenwich av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY AN AMERican Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands the care of a household and taking charge of servants; can also take active charge of a child from its birth; prefers the country; a home more an object than wages; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes an engagement as housekeeper in a hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; good reference from the ones she is now leaving. Address for a week Miss Hawkins, care of Mrs. Cozzens, West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, who has had good experience; will take charge of linen-room, laundry, or other position of trust; can also act as nurse for invalid; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house, and house-work; City or country; at low wages; is neat and tidy; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 1244 2d av., first floor, front room.

LACE-WORK.—AN EXPERT LACE HAND (FORmerly forewoman in a large manufacturing house;) does up lace-work to order of original designs, and cleans and repairs laces in superior style; fine sewing done. Call or address Seamstress, No. 846 6th av., in fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN speaking English; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; can take entire charge of all that belongs to a first-class laundress; City references; strong, neat, and willing. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS REGULAR LAUNDRESS; CAN do up clothes in the neatest manner, or would take a cook's place and do the coarse washing; the best of City references from her last place. Call at Mrs. Weir's Office, No. 107 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who is a first-class family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A QUICK AND EFFICIENT girl; capable of doing all sorts of fine washing and ironing, fluting and puffing; has first-class testimonials. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as maid and seamstress, or would assist with children; best City references. Call two days No. 256 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French woman whom we know, and whose reference is registered at our office, to take care of small or growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for C. D.

NURSE AND GOVERNESS.—BY A HIGHLY respectable French young woman; thoroughly experienced nurse for young or growing children; teaches both French and German languages; best testimonials for capability and attention; very neat, pleasant, and obliging to all. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT SWEDISH GIRL, AS nurse; understands the care of children, and can sew well; is also a good chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a child from birth; has excellent City references as to capacity, willingness, and character; wages not so much an object. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW TO MAKE AN engagement with some lady immediately as an experienced sick nurse; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 235 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman, as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR ASsist with chamber-work; understands dress-making; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 345 West 38th st. Ring second bell.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—UNDERstands the Howe machine, and is willing to learn any other; best City reference. Call at No. 1,037 2d av., between 54th and 55th sts.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BEST OF City reference from her last place. Call at No. 606 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO mind children and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 317 East 38th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST. —Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants—Protestant, German, French, Scotch, Irish, colored, English, Swedish; lady attending.

SERVANT.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE NEW-ENGLAND girl, as general servant in a good family, or to cook, wash and iron; has good reference and not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, American, who can do all kinds of sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, week, or month; terms reasonable. Call all the week at No. 442 West 29th st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS young Protestant girl, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; will assist in the care of children, or make herself otherwise useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; or would like to look after a grown child, and light chamber-work and sewing. Apply in the store No. 580 3d av., near 38th st.; call for three days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, lately landed; knows little of the English language; is an expert seamstress by hand or machine; can cut and fit, and do any kind of dress-making; will be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in hair store.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid; City and country; over three years' City recommendations from her last employer, who can be seen. Call at No. 26 East 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; has best City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; first-class City reference. Call at 322 West 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 773 7th av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO DO gentlemen's or family washing by the dozen or month; puffing, fluting, and all fineries done neatly at moderate terms; clothes well cared; buttons seen to; good reference. Call at No. 422 West 31st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, WHO has served with the best families, solicits families' or gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; excellent City reference. Call at No. 454 2d av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH OR GERMAN cook in a private family. Apply at No. 30 East 38th st.

WANTED—COOK, WAITRESS, AND CHAMBER-maid, Monday, basement door, No. 48 West 49th st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.

o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA M. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-1aw6mM Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 89 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.

je15-1aw6mM

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.

The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 313 West 23d st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases, that is of all diseases not organic, and especially of old chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.

References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Bosworth, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

$80,000. FURNITURE. $80,000.

Continued great sale of parlor, library, dining, and chamber suites to close out a large stock previous to removal at Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Church st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES, JUST ARrived from Orange County, sixteen hands high, seven and eight years old, sound and kind, good roadsters and stylish drivers. Call on or address P. J. RONK, No. 162 Chambers st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

FOR SALE.—A NEW ENGLISH DOG CART; TWO wheel; for one or two horses; never been used; will be sold less than cost in London. Call at No. 225 Greene st.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH CHARIOT HUNG ON C. springs; back and front built to order for owner in Paris; is in good order; will be sold cheap. Call at No. 225 Greene st.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK, to let; six stalls, ample carriage room, coachman's rooms, &c. No. 228 East 20th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—DESIRABLE suite of furnished rooms, with bath, comprising entire second or third floor, with private family residing in their own house on the avenue, either without board or with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEmen only, a small parlor, bedroom adjoining, second floor; also single bedroom on second floor; in a very pleasant and nicely-furnished house, occupied by a refined English family of two; French and German spoken. Terms very moderate to persons of undoubted respectability. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

FIFTH AV.,

Between 11th and 12th sts.—Desirable accommodations, consisting of an entire second floor, six rooms; also, elegant suite on parlor floor, bath, closets, &c., vacated by parties going South, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

SUPERIOR BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF ADULTS. —A responsible party who is willing to pay liberally, can have the use of a newly-furnished house near Central Park; everything first-class. Address Post Office Box No. 2,045.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A small private family can accommodate a party of two or three persons with board, elegant parlor, and one or two large bed-rooms. For particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., below 45th st.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av.—To let, without board, to gentlemen only, newly-furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or single; also alcove room on third floor, southern exposure; use of bath and parlor.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR Broadway, above 34th st., would let a second floor, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Address D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, in Lexington av., near 38th st., will let, with superior board, their entire second floor, separately or en suite. Address Q. R. D., Box No. 4,837 Post Office.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOME, HIGH-CEILED rooms, Southern exposure, nicely-furnished, with ample closets and every modern convenience; hot and cold baths; private table, if desired; locality highly respectable; Astor row, No. 628 7th av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board; also two single rooms on fourth floor, with or without board; location central and very pleasant; house first-class. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 67 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, parlor floor, with or without front basement; also magnificent second floor, with private table only; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for families and gentlemen; dining-room on parlor floor; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45, WEST.

Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let, with board; best reference given.

HANDSOME PARLOR.—ALSO LARGE ROOM on third floor, southern exposure, in first-class house; gentlemen only. Call at No. 13 East 28th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO gentleman only. No. 61 East 21st st., corner 4th av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, also front four-story bedroom, at No. 32 West 32d st.; references required.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway, a large and elegantly furnished floor to let, with private table. References.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 5th av., a suite of three rooms, on third floor, to rent, with board; possession Nov. 11.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-FURNISHED bedroom for a gentleman will be to rent from Nov. 1. Apply at No. 21 West 19th st., near 5th av.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST., A LARGE SECONDstory back room to let, with first-class board; also, hall rooms, for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, one single room to let, with board.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor to be rented, with board.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—THREE-STORY FRONT ROOMS to rent, together or separately, with good board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE AND SMALL rooms; No. 50 West 46th st.; family private.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITS OF apartments; private table if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, can care milk and make butter; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Protestant married man, who thoroughly understands his business; no family; wife as first-class cook, or laundress; best of references. Call or address W. N., No. 12 Cortlandt st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly, and has best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness. Address J. H. C. Box No. 223 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN want of a first-class coachman, understanding the City or country. None need address, except a first-class family, M. W. S., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence; will be found very obliging; with satisfactory reference of long standing. Address W. S., No. 44 East 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Call at No. 37 West 43d st., or at Joseph N. Galway's grocery store, corner 42d st. and Vanderbilt av.

GARDENER — COOK.—A MARRIED COUPLE (Protestants) wanted to fill the above positions on a gentleman's place one hour from the City by rail; the man will be required to attend to a steam furnace during the Winter. Address a note to C. H. R., Union League Club, stating where an interview can be had on Tuesday, Nov. 3.

SERVANT OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-two years, who can care and drive horses, milk, wait at table, tend door, clean walks, open oysters, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, aged thirty-three years, with good recommendations, who can care and drive horses, milk, feed cattle, do farm-work, &c.; wages moderate for the Winter. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman man as valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; good references. Address Nurse, Box No. 45, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, who understands his business thoroughly, as waiter; moderate wages expected; refers to Bishop Potter and other gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address R. M., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, WITH the best of testimonials from England and America, in a good family; City or country. Call or address at the French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best references. Apply at Nichols', No. 244 5th av.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, W. E., Galway's grocery store, corner 42d st. and Vanderbilt av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; is expert at his duties in every respect; speaks English perfectly, and has first-class City reference from former employers. Address V., Box No. 89 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLored young man as waiter in a private family; can furnish the best of reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A WELL-recommended man; willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address Industry, No. 54 North Moore st., City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 36 EAST 32D ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with small room adjoining, also large dressing room in fourth story, to let, with board, in a private family, at moderate terms for the Winter; house and appointments first-class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room, all modern conveniences, with or without board, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN THE neighborhood of the Windsor would like to let with board, a large alcove front room on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; terms moderate, if permanent. Address WINDSOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE new apartment-houses built by Mr. John H. Sherwood, Nos. 531 and 533 5th av. and No. 1 East 44th st. Meals will be served at table d'hote or by private table. Apartments can be seen between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JAMES P. COLT.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, a handsome, large room, with hall room connecting, separately or together; southern exposure; every convenience; also rooms for single gentlemen; house and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—ELEgant suite, four rooms, parlor, dining, bed, and dressing-rooms handsomely furnished, second story, front, for gentleman and wife, with or without private table. No. 206 5th av.

NO. 39 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first-class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR ELEVATED Railway.—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; privilege of bath and parlor; home comforts; references exchanged. Address PLEASANT HOME, Station E.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor, well furnished, with southern exposure, to rent en suite or separately; also, double and single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., No. 38.—A private family wishes to rent the second floor, with board, (private table if required.) Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated.

NO. 359 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, two handsome sunny rooms, second floor front, in private brown-stone house; house and appointments first-class in every particular.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST, one and a half blocks from Broadway.—Rooms en suite or separate on second and third floors, with board and attendance; proper reference required.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board and good table, on the west side, near steam station and 23d st.; references and living prices required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—A suite of five rooms to let, together or separate; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 125, WEST, BEtween 6th av. and Broadway.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with board; private table if desired; references.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS HAVE A few elegant rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 694 Lexington av., between 56th and 57th sts.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer large room, newly furnished; ample closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., adjoining; terms moderate.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST., NEAR THE WINDsor.—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private table; house recently renovated throughout.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.— Large, handsome room to rent with board; also, single room for gentleman; location and house first-class; references.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.— Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen; house, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—HANDsomely-furnished sunny front rooms, second and fourth floors; suite of three rooms third floor; liberal table; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—WINDSOR HOTEL Block.—The second floor, en suite, handsomely furnished, with good board to a permanent party, from Nov. 1; reference exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—(BETWEEN BROADway and 4th av.)—Rooms, en suite, on second floor. Also, one large and one single room, with first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNEXceptionable board, large, handsomely furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, to families or single gentlemen; reference.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR; ONE ROOM fourth floor; superior board; No. 22 East 49th st.; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; TERMS from $4 to $10; also elegantly-furnished floors, with private table. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th av.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of three rooms on parlor floor and two above to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; family small; house first-class; few doors west of Broadway.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—BOARD, WITH BEAUtiful rooms on second floor back and third floor front; unexpectedly vacated by parties leaving the City.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR or basement, in 42d st., near Broadway, to let to a physician. Address L. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 23 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR BROADway.—Nicely furnished rooms, en suite and single, with board; terms, from $8 and upward per week; call and see.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 208.—ELEGANT APARTments, handsomely furnished, (entirely new,) en suite or separately, with private table or table d'hote, to first-class parties. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 354 WEST 23d ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board, with large, pleasant, second-story front room, in a private family; best references.

MRS. CAMP,
NO. 141 WEST 14TH ST.,
has to offer for the Winter two of her most desirable suites, with board.

NO. 51 EAST 21st ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE, handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board. Also one large extension parlor. Table board for one or two.

THIRD DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE second floor and room on third floor; excellent table; very moderate prices; best references. No. 6 West 43d st.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOtel—English-basement house; reception and adjoining room, suitable for physician; also, small upper room; references.

NO. 23 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE OF five rooms on second floor, with private table; highest reference given and required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also, rooms on third and fourth floors.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms; third story; with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of rooms, with private table or without board.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 109 WEST.—TO rent, with board in private family, neatly furnished rooms, en suite, or singly; references exchanged.

SOUTHERN FRONT HALL BEDROOM, FURnished, to let to a single gentleman, at No. 35 West 10th st.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.

Will be vacated about Nov. 1 two second story front rooms; southern exposure.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—ROOMS, with board, for adults who desire a refined and permanent home.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURnished room on second floor, bath-room attached, in a private family, with or without board; references.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A private family will let, with board, one or two very large, pleasant rooms; terms reasonable.

MRS. E. H. JENKINS, NO. 33 EAST 23D ST., has vacant an entire third floor and one suite on second, southern exposure, to rent, with board.

NO. 123 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second and third floors to let, en suite, with board; private house; highest references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if necessary. No. 23 East 24th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE ADULTS wishing good rooms and board may apply at No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 1 EAST 41ST ST., CORNER 5TH AV.— Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with unexceptionable board, and comforts of a refined home.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN ENTIRE second floor, with strictly first-class board, with or without private table. No. 146 East 17th st.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room, to let, with board. Reference.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 10:40; Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

SECOND WEEK,
AND
POSITIVE SUCCESS
OF THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF
THE HUNCHBACK

which has attracted during the past week a series of most brilliant and crowded audiences.

Cast of characters as follows:

Julia	Miss Clara Morris
Helen	Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter	Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford	Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus	Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel	Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom	Mr. J. Edwin Irving
Master Wilford	Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell	Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove	Mr. John Mathews
Stephen	Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell	Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant	Mr. W. S. Quigley

SATURDAY, NOV. 7—SECOND MATINEE OF HUNCHBACK.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUET AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S HIPPODROME AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.

EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Fourth week of the Notable and Overwhelming success of FREDERIC MACCABE, in his Original Entertainment,
BEGONE, DULL CARE;
OR, AN ELYSIUM OF HUMOR, MUSIC, AND VENTRILOQUISM.

Brilliant, indeed, are the flattering ovations accorded nightly by the increased and enthusiastic audiences who, by crowding Steinway's commodious hall for three weeks, have testified that this is the most Extraordinary Entertainment, and in every way the most Wonderful they have ever witnessed, depending solely on the versatility and exertions of a single artist.

MACCABE'S PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

of Original MIRTH, PERSONATIONS, and SONGS, including those Marvels of Delineations, the
FASCINATING FELLOW!
MISS MARY MAY!
THE WANDERING MINSTRELS! and
THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER!
in which Mr. Maccabe will Impersonate Seven Individuals without leaving the sight of the audience, will be repeated Every Evening until further notice.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 and 50 cents extra; can be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 till 5.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.

M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 2,
first appearance in America of
MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
and her complete and powerful
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
on which occasion will be produced, with an
UNPARALLELED ENSEMBLE,
and with a stage attire of
UNPRECEDENTED BEAUTY,
Offenbach's most tuneful opera,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
represented upward of 600 nights in London.
DROGAN. (her original character,) MISS SOLDENE.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE
is referred to by the London critics as combining the
SPARKLE OF FRENCH WIT AND MUSIC
with
OPERA COMIQUE ELEGANCE
and the
DELICACY OF ENGLISH COMEDY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
"There's millions in it."
EIGHTH WEEK OF
Mr. John T. Raymond
In his great character specialty of
Col. Mulberry Sellers,
In a serio-comic American drama by
MARK TWAIN.
The hit of the present season.—*World.*
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30.
Telegraph for seats. Seats secured ten days in advance.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ANOTHER GRAND SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY
THE FEMALE BATHERS.
Continued triumph of
THE CAN-CAN,
and the beautiful troupe of ladies;
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS,
the quintessence of
BURNT CORK COMEDY;
BILLY COURTWRIGHT and JOHNNY TURNER,
and the SPLENDID COMPANY of VARIETY STARS.
MATINEES, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.

Lights and Shadows of New-York, by Prof. Hutchings.	Paris by Moonlight. Midnight Storm. Jarley's Wax-works. The Tumbleronicon. Promenade Concerts. Comic Lectures.	The greatest living Pianiste, Mme. Clotilde L'Hote.

Prof. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist. Every Matinée, (excepting Saturday) 50c.; children, 25c. Every evening and Saturday Matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED to join SCHROEDER'S SINGING SOCIETY. It is proposed to make this the largest and best in America. Particulars at American Conservatory of Music, No. 6 East 20th st.

WANTED—A PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW, WITH A man to exhibit, at a church fair; must have first-class apparatus and satisfactory references. Address C. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, on second floor, for gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; private family preferred; location between 20th and 40th sts., Lexington and Madison avs.; references required. Address, with full particulars, B, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

ON 5TH AV., BELOW 14TH ST., OR WITHin a block of 5th av., between 14th and 30th sts., first-class board wanted by gentleman and wife; second story front room and adjoining bedroom. Address, &c., S. T., Post Office Box No. 1,295.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, INVALID wife, and servant; sunny room; location east side, between Bond and 30th sts., or on 2d av.; good table, reasonable prices; references. Address, giving full particulars, J. S., No. 334 4th st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INfant, (eighteen months old,) and nurse; two rooms on second floor required; must be first-class and moderate. Address HENSHAW, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., will be kept open during the Winter months at reduced rates. The house is thoroughly first-class, heated throughout with steam. Fine stabling for horses. S. P. BARBOUR, Proprietor.

ELIZABETH.—BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate three or four adults for the Winter; house first class, and location very desirable; three minutes' walk from the depot. Address P. R. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN NIX and ELI CAMPBELL, under the firm name of JOHN NIX & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN NIX will continue the business at the same place, Nos. 1, 3, 30, and 31 West Washington Market, also collect and pay all outstanding accounts.

Dated New-York City, Oct. 31, 1874.

JOHN NIX,
ELI CAMPBELL.

The undersigned, ELI CAMPBELL & SON, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general produce commission business at No. 7 Country row, West Washington Market.

Dated New-York City, Oct. 31, 1874.

ELI CAMPBELL,
GEORGE CAMPBELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at the City of New-York, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Jacob Levy retiring on account of ill health. Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.

JACOB LEVY,
Per SIMON BORG, Attorney,
SIMON BORG,
L. LEVY.

The undersigned will continue the above business, as dealers in Southern Miscellaneous Securities, at No. 53 Exchange place, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG.

SIMON BORG,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. L. LEVY.

HADDOCK, LANGDON, READ & CO.— The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the above style and firm, and will continue the manufacture and sale of Ales and Porter at the brewery, Nos. 408, 410, 412, and 414 East 14th st., and Nos. 407, 409, 411, and 413 East 13th st., heretofore known as Read's Patent Steam Brewery.

JOHN HADDOCK.
THOMAS B. LANGDON.
THOMAS T. READ, JR.
ARBA R. HADDOCK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2. 1874.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF WILLIAM M. GAWTRY & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of March, 1874, by mutual consent. Either party was duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM M GAWTRY.
Nov. 2, 1874. H. E. GAWTRY.

THE FIRM OF FORD & TUPPER, SILVERsmiths, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The senior partner will continue the business, pay all debts, and collect the outstanding accounts.

PATRICK FORD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874. JONAS C. H. TUPPER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000 CASH.— Either silent or active; business legitimate; no patent; money secured; actually no risk; profits large, even in dull times; City references given and required. Address, with real name only, G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CANDY STORE, COURT st., Brooklyn. For particulars apply for three days at No. 255 East Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—14TH ST. AIDA.

LAST WEEK BUT THREE.
Strakosch Italian Opera—Sixteenth subscription night. TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) Nov. 2, last night of Verdi's opera,
AIDA.

Signora POTENTINI	Aida
Miss A. L. CARY	Amneris
Signor CARPI	Radames
Signor DEL PUENTE	Amonasro
Signor FIORINI	Ramfis

Signor SCOLARI, The King. Signor LOTTI, Messenger. Magnificent *mise en scene*. A grand chorus and orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4—Fifth appearance of Mlle. EMMA ALBINI, in conjunction with Mlle. HEILBRON and Miss CARY, and revival of MIGNON.
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, Brooklyn Academy—AIDA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 6—Sixth appearance of Mlle. ALBANI.
SATURDAY, Nov. 7—Grand Popular Matinée.

*** Due notice will be given of the first performance of VERDI'S MESSA DI REQUIEM.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GRAND REOPENING FOR THE SEASON.
This MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 2.
MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 2.
MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 2.
Followed by full and complete exhibitions,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE VAST MENAGERIE.
THE VAST MENAGERIE.
THE WONDERFUL MUSEUM.
THE WONDERFUL MUSEUM.
And the marvelous and thrilling
HIPPODRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
Reorganized and reinforced to mammoth proportions!

BRILLIANT SCENES UPON THE GRAND COURSE!
BRILLIANT SCENES UPON THE GRAND COURSE!
GRAND SPECTACULAR PAGEANTS!
GRAND SPECTACULAR PAGEANTS!
GORGEOUS PROCESSIONS!
GORGEOUS PROCESSIONS!
THRILLING ARENIC CONTESTS!
THRILLING ARENIC CONTESTS!

INDIAN LIFE!
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
INDIAN LIFE!

THE ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
THE ROMAN STANDING RACES.
THE BEAUTIFUL FLAT RACES.
THE THRILLING JOCKEY RACES.
THE GRAND LIBERTY RACES.
THE COMICAL MONKEY RACES.
THE LILIPUTIAN RACES.
THE LANCASHIRE RACES.
THE ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACES.
ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL
Augmented fourfold!

ENGLISH STAG HUNT.
ENGLISH STAG HUNT. ENGLISH STAG HUNT.
ENGLISH STAG HUNT. ENGLISH STAG HUNT.
ENGLISH STAG HUNT.

NEW FEATURES FOR THE MILLION!
NEW FEATURES FOR THE MILLION!

Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Entertainment, in Grand Amphitheatre commences promptly at 2 and 8 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Grand orchestra, $1 50; orchestra, $1; family circle, 50 cents.

ELECTION RETURNS AT BARNUM'S.

To accommodate the thousands anxious to receive the earliest returns on TUESDAY NIGHT the management of the GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME has arranged with the Western Union Telegraph Company for opening a temporary office near the grand stand, at which the latest news will be received. These dispatches will be bulletined to the audience SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THEIR APPEARANCE IN PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND
PUBLIC REHEARSALS,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 5, at 2:30.
FIRST AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL
Admission tickets, 75c. Reserved seats, 25c. extra.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Admission, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
PROGRAMME.

Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Op. 16..........Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. Charles Baetens.
Harp, Mr. A. Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, new..........Edvard Grieg
Mr. F. Boscovitz and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica..........Beethoven

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Symphony Concerts will commence THIS (Monday) MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

Subscription tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.

ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Hon. W. F. CODY, Buffalo Bill,
in his sensation drama, entitled the
SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS,
preceded by the burletta of the
SOLDIER'S RETURN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS	
EVENING at 8. OLIVER DOUD BYRON. ACROSS THE CONTINENT.	AFTERNOON at 2. L. Aldrich, Sophie Miles, T. L. Connor, A. H. Sheldon. SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.— NICHOLAS G. COWENHOVEN against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874. A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

o19-1aw6wM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.— JOHN B. GOLDER against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as Executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-1aw6wM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY O'ROURKE, plaintiff, against THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, and D. DOUGLASS, defendants.— Amended Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 14, 1874.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint, in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1874.— Dated Oct. 17, 1874.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN,
o19-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM H. MARSTON, plaintiff, against E. R. NORRIS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray street, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs in this action. —Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.

CHRISTOPHER FAIR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 7 Murray street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874.

o26-1aw6wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
THE
SCHOOL
FOR
SCANDAL.

MR. DALY'S new arrangement of SHERIDAN'S famous comedy, with the favorite cast of this house.

Mr. Charles Fisher..........as..........Sir Peter Teazle

Sir Oliver	Mr. Davidge	Moses	Mr. Fawcett
Charles Surface	Mr. Clarke	Trip	Mr. Russell
Joseph Surface	Mr. James	Rowly	Mr. Whiting
Sir Benjamin	Mr. Ringgold	Snake	Mr. Devere
Careless	Mr. Conway	Sir Harry	Mr. Peakes
Lady Teazle			Miss Fanny Davenport
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. Gilbert	Marie	Miss Jewett
Lady Sneerwell	Miss Grey	Maid	Miss Griffiths

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
EXTRAORDINARY REVIVAL of MRS. COWLEY'S brilliant five-act comedy, (NEWLY ARRANGED for this company,) entitled
THE
BELLE'S
STRATAGEM,
with the following important distribution of parts:

Mr. Louis James..........as..........Doricourt

Flutter	Mr. Clarke	Saville	Mr. Ringgold
Hardy	Mr. Davidge	Courtall	Mr. Conway
Sir George	Mr. Parkes	Villers	Mr. Peakes
Letitia Hardy, with the song			Miss Fanny Davenport
Mrs. Rackett	Mrs. Gilbert	Lady Touchwood	Miss Jewett
Miss Ogle	Miss Grey	Kitty Willis	Miss Varian

During the MASQUERADE TABLEAU of the fourth act the PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS will dance a SARABAND.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1:30, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
TUESDAY NEXT, Nov. 10, MASKS AND FACES.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW.

And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Owing to the great demand for seats to witness the present performance, the Box Office will be open
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.

MISS CUSHMAN will appear every night this week, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, in her immortal part of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the romantic drama, GUY MANNERING,
which will be offered with all of Sir Henry Bishop's delicious music, interpreted by superior soloists and augmented orchestra, and the OPERATIC CHORUS of 100.

On THURSDAY next, an EXTRA MATINEE of MEG MERRILIES.

On Saturday evening, MACBETH, in which Miss CUSHMAN and Mr. VANDENHOFF will appear. The LAST NIGHT OF MISS CUSHMAN.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S engagement begins on MONDAY, Nov. 9, when RIP VAN WINKLE will be presented.

SALE OF SEATS.

*** THE SALE OF SEATS for any performance of this week, including that of the LAST NIGHT, begins this Monday morning. The box office will be open continuously from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. An extra office will be established in the vestibule for the sale of the tickets securing seats for THURSDAY'S EXTRA MATINEE. Places for the RIP VAN WINKLE nights will be offered on WEDNESDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.

Jarrett and Palmer beg to announce that an
☞ EXTRA MATINEE ☜
of
MEG MERRILIES
will be given on THURSDAY next, for the purpose of meeting, in a degree, the excessive demand for seats to witness MISS CUSHMAN'S impersonations.

OLYMPIC. | NO. 624 BROADWAY.
GREAT | AMERICAN | VARIETIES.

Attractions of THE WEEK: First appearance in America of the wonderful English Acrobats, the Marvelous Faust Family. Miss Alice Harrison and troupe, in her immense hit, Genevieve de Brabant, Living Fountain, Gus Williams, Sam Rickey, and Master Barney in new farce and specialty. First appearance of Miss Emma Hoffman in character songs; 100 artists in Opera, Farce, Sketch, Song and Dance every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
THE TWO ORPHANS—THE CRITIC.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

NIBLO'S.

CHARLES R. THORNE, Sr..........Lessee and Manager
Fiftieth representation of the DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST. Betty Remnelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boissett Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

A. GARNIER AND ED. DANIELS, OF BOSTON, will play this afternoon and evening at Garnier's new billiard parlor, No. 1,292 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MEMBERS OF THE AMATEUR PHILHARMONIC society and others (competent) desirous of joining an amateur orchestra under the direction of HERR LEOPOLD MEYER are welcome at No. 43 West 4th st., (South Washington square,) Nov. 7 at 8 P. M.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also, Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GORDON PIANOS, and Prince Organs; rent, $3 and upward; small installments taken; rosewood Æolian Piano, $75.
GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LECTURES.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES.

Recommence to-day, Nov. 2, at 3½ P. M., in 18 Cooper Union.

It is urged that all expecting to attend procure tickets at the commencement of the course.

This afternoon the ladies' course on PHYSIOLOGY, by Dr. E. EBELL, recommences for the third year.

SUBJECT FOR TO-DAY:
PHYSIOLOGY AS THE
SCIENCE OF LIFE.
ANIMAL MECHANICS.
ARCHITECTURE OF THE SKELETON,
Illustrated with a complete set of Dr. Auroux's Clastic Models of Human and Comparative Anatomy, Skeletons, specimens and the Screen Microscope.
Tickets for course of Seven Lectures..........$3 00
Single admission.......... 50

NEW-YORK FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE for Women, No. 51 St. Marks place.—A course of six lectures will begin Nov. 5. Tickets for the entire course, $2 50; for sale by
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE DOZEN second-hand black walnut dining chairs; must be well made, and in good condition. Address, giving particulars and price, B. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

JIMMY HAYES' RECORD.

HIS CAREER AS ONE OF TWEED'S SUPERVISORS.

Yesterday we gave a few of the bills which Hayes while he was a member of the Board of Supervisors certified to be correct and true, while their fraudulent and dishonest character was so glaring, that it was impossible he could not have known that they were forgeries and swindles. The total amount which was thus voted away by this candidate of a "reformed" Tammany foots up, it will be noted, the trifling sum of $6,981,189 18. Of the men in whose names these bills were made out, only two or three had any knowledge of them as they were presented to the Board, and the money which was supposed to be paid to these firms was divided among the Ring. It will be observed that the money was deposited in the Broadway Bank by Ingersoll, Woodward, and Garvey, but in what proportion the spoil was subsequently divided has not yet been accurately ascertained. That Jimmy got his fair share of the proceeds, and thus has grown rich on money stolen from the people, is a natural inference. Any one who knows the man is well aware that it would be as difficult to keep his hands off any money which was lying around loose, as to get a dollar of it out of them when he had once seized it. If there is any one thing Jimmy can do better than another, it is to keep the tightest sort of a hold on anything in the shape of a greenback which finds its way into his pocket. Hayes' record was well known to the two Johns when they nominated him, and it was equally well known to Mr. Schell when he so enthusiastically indorsed this Tammany candidate at the ratification meeting. It is only fair to conclude that stealing money from the City Treasury, or helping others do it, is no disqualification for office in the eyes of the Tammany leaders. It remains to be seen whether the people of this city are prepared to take the same view, and again elect this understrapper of the old firm of Tweed & Co.

Names Used.	Amount Bills.	Vote of James Hayes, Tammany Candidate.	Deposited in Broadway Bank, or Paid in Bills by
Keyser & Co.	$684,795 77	Affirmative, James Hayes	Ingersoll & Co., Woodward, Keyser.
Geo. S. Miller	703,495 03	Affirmative, James Hayes	Ingersoll, Woodward, Miller.
Ingersoll & Co.	1,423,722 65	Affirmative, James Hayes	Ingersoll, Woodward, F. W. Sterry.
J. A. Smith	246,463 98	Affirmative, James Hayes	Ingersoll, Woodward.
C. D. Bollar & Co.	283,813 79	Affirmative, James Hayes	Ingersoll, Woodward.
T. W. Roe & Co.	332,617 60	Affirmative, James Hayes	Mostly by E. A. Woodward.
W. D. Roe & Co.	72,917 69	Affirmative, James Hayes	Peter Moneghan and F. W. Sterry.
C. H. Jacobus	63,997 64	Affirmative, James Hayes	E. A. Woodward and W. Roche.
A. Hall, Jr.	112,078 85	Affirmative, James Hayes	Ingersoll, Woodward, Hall.
J. T. Barnard & Sons.	76,411 00	Affirmative, James Hayes	Principally by E. A. Woodward.
Gregg & Co.	112,546 21	Affirmative, James Hayes	Woodward, Ingersoll, F. W. Sterry.
J. O. Seymour & Co. and Seymour, Kennard & Hay	213,746 87	Affirmative, James Hayes	Woodward, Sterry, Seymour.
A. G. Miller	196,715 03	Affirmative, James Hayes	Ingersoll, Woodward.
J. A. Moneghan	126,424 66	Affirmative, James Hayes	Mainly by E. A. Woodward.
M. W. Davis	58,221 26	Affirmative, James Hayes	Ingersoll & Co.
W. C. Rogers & Co.	83,065 72	Affirmative, James Hayes	E. A. Woodward. Rogers.
A. Marsh	88,763 48	Affirmative, James Hayes	E. A. Woodward, Ingersoll.
J. G. Penchard	66,932 80	Affirmative, James Hayes	Divided by Woodward.
R. J. Hennesy	58,838 50	Affirmative, James Hayes	Divided by Woodward.
T. C. Cashman	59,071 45	Affirmative, James Hayes	Divided by Woodward.
Filtipo Dunrummer	59,795 85	Affirmative, James Hayes	With last three to Tweed and others.
In various names, bogus and real	1,856,753 35	Affirmative, James Hayes	Distributed largely to the regular participants.
	$6,981,189 18		

THE EVE OF ELECTION.

ACTIVITY AT THE POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS—ENTHUSIASM OF REPUBLICANS—THE PROMISE OF TO-MORROW'S CONTEST.

Although yesterday was the Sabbath, there was as much activity at the various political head-quarters as on any day during the past week. Friends of the candidates and men employed for the purpose were busily engaged in preparing circulars and tickets to be sent to the Post Office for delivery to voters. Strict members of the Church could not control the spirit of interest they feel in the progress of the campaign, and were impelled to visit the different political centres on their way to and from their respective houses of worship, to get information of the probabilities of the election. The leading Democratic politicians professed to be confident of a sweeping victory, but it was a notable fact that Republicans have never been so confident of the election of their State ticket, and of a gratifying result in the local contest, since the canvass opened.

They were found to be enthusiastic everywhere, and their expressed determination was to vote for all the candidates of the party, and to abide the issue at the polls. They argued with truth that there never has been as unexceptionable candidates nominated by any party in this City as those who are to-day presented for the suffrages of the people by the Republicans, and they would be false to the party and to reform if they refused to accord them their earnest support. With this spirit, which is in no wise exaggerated, animating the Republican masses, there is hope that Tammany Hall will have but little to boast of on Wednesday next.

INFORMATION FOR VOTERS.

Voters should be on their guard against the many fraudulent devices practiced at every election to rob them of their franchise. They should avoid men at the polls who officiously thrust bunches of tickets in their hands for them to vote; should read the ballots they receive carefully before entering the polling place. If they are Republicans they should not be content with seeing the name of John A. Dix for Governor at the head of the ticket marked "General—No. 2," but read the name of every candidate that follows, and be sure that he is a nominee of the Republican party. Thousands of ballots have been printed having the names of Republican and Democratic candidates mixed together in a way well calculated to deceive those desirous of voting the "straight" ticket, and any who are in doubt as to who are the candidates for Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and other offices should not deposit their ballots before they have satisfied themselves. Voters in every part of the City except the Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards, will have six ballots to vote. The ballot bearing the names of the candidates for State officers and for Mayor and Register is indorsed on the back "General—No. 2." The Republican ticket so indorsed bears the following names:

For Governor,
JOHN A. DIX.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN C. ROBINSON.
For Canal Commissioner,
ALEXANDER BARKLEY.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed in place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased,
ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON.
For Mayor,
SALEM H. WALES.
For Register,
PATRICK H. JONES.

The names of persons designated for Aldermen at Large are printed on a separate ballot indorsed "Aldermen at Large." The Republican ticket is as follows:

For Aldermen at Large.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
FREDERICK KUHNE,
GEORGE H. FORSTER.

The third ticket is indorsed "Congress—No. 3." It reads as follows:

For Representative in Congress for the —— Congressional District,
(Name.)

The ticket for Assemblyman is indorsed "Assembly—No. 5." It reads as follows:

For member of Assembly for the —— Assembly District.
(Name.)

The ticket for Aldermen from the Senate districts is indorsed "City—Number 6," and reads as follows:

For Aldermen for the —— Senate District.
(Two names.)

The ballot for voting on the proposed amendments to the Constitution is indorsed "Constitutional Amendments." The ballot, which explains itself, is as follows:

For all propositions on this ballot which are not canceled with ink or pencil, and AGAINST *all which are so cancelled.*

For the proposed amendment to article two, "Relative to Suffrage and Bribery."

For the proposed amendment to article three, part first, "Legislature and its Organization," sections one to eight, inclusive.

For the proposed amendment to article three, part two, "Powers and forms of Legislature," being sections seventeen to twenty-five, inclusive.

For the proposed amendments to article four, "The Governor and Lieutenant Governor," their powers and duties.

For the proposed amendments to article seven, "Finance and Canals."

For the proposed amendments to article eight, part one, being sections four and eleven, "Relating to Corporations, Local Liabilities, and Appropriations."

For the proposed amendments to article eight, part two, section ten, "State Appropriations."

For the proposed amendment to section nine, article ten, being section "Relative to Compensation of Certain Officers."

For the proposed amendment to article twelve, "Oath of Office."

For the proposed amendment to add a new article, to be known as article fifteen, "Relating to Official Corruption."

For the proposed amendment to add a new article, to be known as article sixteen, "Time for amendment to take effect."

The electors of the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards will have an additional ballot, to vote for Justice for the Second Judicial District. The ballot reads as follows:

For Justice in the Second Judicial District in place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.
(Name.)

The voters of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards will also have an additional ballot to vote for Congressman to fill the unexpired term of D. B. Mellish, deceased. The ballot reads as follows:

For Representative in the Forty-third Congress to fill vacancy caused by death of David B. Mellish.

The polls will be open from 6 A. M. until 4 P. M. Everybody who has legally registered can vote. Any person who is a qualified voter in this City has a right on the day of election to challenge and contest the right of any person to vote. Each political party has also the right to station a challenger at the polls to watch the voters and the voting, and the Inspectors of Election and the Police are required by law to protect the challengers in the discharge of their duty. The challengers, however, are not allowed to electioneer or to have tickets within the polling places, or to distribute tickets or to engage in political discussions. The places of registration are the polling places. Voters, after they have carefully prepared their ballots for voting, should, when they go into the polling place to vote, stand by the ballot-boxes and see that their ballots are certainly deposited in the boxes by those who receive them.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

A TIMELY WARNING TO REPEATERS—WHAT COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT HAS DONE.

Under the head of "Radical Repeaters Foiled," a morning paper gave a long and detailed account, yesterday, of how suspicion had been excited that an enormous system of repeating on election day was intended to be carried out in the Eighth Assembly District, particularly in the interest of Solon B. Smith, the Republican candidate for Assembly. The article told how a thorough scrutiny of the registration books had been made in behalf of the Democratic Party throughout the district, and of the detection of a large number of names of persons who do not and never did reside at the addresses given by them when registering. The proper proofs being prepared, Col. George W. Wingate, the counsel for the discoverers of this enormous system of repeating, appeared before Justice Kilbreth, of the Essex Market Police Court, on Saturday last, and procured the issue of warrants for the arrest of 181 persons charged with false registration in the Eighth District. The names and alleged residences of these persons are published in full in the article, and good care is taken to state that false registration is made a felony under the Election law, and is punishable with imprisonment of not less than one nor more than five years. The result of the publication of this article will be that not one of the persons named will be arrested, from the simple fact that as they are now warned in time, they will carefully refrain from attempting to vote. The truth of the matter is that warrants for the arrest of these men had already been issued by United States Commissioner Davenport so long ago as last Tuesday. On the 14th of last month Mr. Solon B. Smith and Mr. John J. O'Brien called on Commissioner Davenport and told him that they had reason to believe that false registration has been going on in the Eighth District, and that they wanted to verify the registration. Every facility was given them, and, on the 27th, as soon as the registration was closed, they handed in a list of over 200 names of persons who had registered falsely. Warrants were immediately issued for their arrest, and it is fair to assume that had not the article referred to been published, some of them at least would have been arrested on election day. As it is, it will be impossible to find out who the parties are, as the names given are all fictitious, and the only way in which they could be detected was to await their appearance at the polls. Mr. Davenport is now busily engaged in verifying the registration, more particularly, however, in the Second, Third, and Eleventh Districts. Yesterday lists containing some eighty names of persons charged with fraudulent registration were sent him from the Third District.

JUDGE HOGAN'S BROTHER BRUTALLY BEATEN BY SIXTH WARD ROWDIES.

The adherents of Tammany held an Assembly ratification meeting in Centre street, opposite the Tombs, on Thursday night. The candidate for Congress on the Tammany ticket is Mr. E. R. Meade. Ex-Police Justice Hogan is running for Congress on an independent ticket. Judge Hogan's brother, Mr. John Hogan, a lawyer, happened to be in the neighborhood, and stopped at the meeting. County Clerk Walsh was speaking at the time, and, singling Mr. Hogan from the crowd, said: "I see you have come here to create a disturbance, Mr. Hogan?" Mr. Hogan said he had not; that he had only arrived that moment. The ruffians, forming a large proportion of the audience, began to close around Mr. Hogan, with the evident intention of assaulting him, but Mr. George Middleton and County Clerk Walsh's brother interfered and saved him. The ruffians were not to be baulked, however, and as Mr. Hogan was quietly walking home, he was knocked down and kicked about the abdomen until he became senseless. He is now lying at his brother's residence in Morris street, in a critical condition. Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, is endeavoring to effect the arrest of Mr. Hogan's assailants.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Alvan S. Southworth, Secretary of the American Geographical Society, returned yesterday to the City from an extended journey in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, and is engaged in preparing a comprehensive report on exploration as conducted there, embracing mining, agriculture, stock-raising, possible lines of thoroughfare, destruction of forests, and other important subjects touching the development of that domain—especially treating of the fertile and before unexplored valleys west of the Rocky Mountains. The labors of Dr. F. V. Hayden, of Dr. I. I. Hayes in Iceland, of Mr. Ney Elias, who is supposed to be now at the capital of Thibet; of Mr. J. B. Steere in Formosa, and other eminent travelers, will be presented to the public during the Winter.

THE ELEVENTH WARD LODGING HOUSE.

At the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, which has been the means of rescuing hundreds of boys from vagrancy and vice, the Sunday night meetings were inaugurated last evening. The services were conducted by Mr. D. Willis James, assisted by Drs. Crampton and Murray and Mr. C. E. Whitehead. A choir of twenty voices led the boys in the musical portion of the evening's exercises. The lesson read was from the tenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, and was listened to with attention and respect by the boys.

COMMUNISTIC DISCONTENT.

There exists an element of discontent, it would appear, among a certain class, who do not believe in the efficacy of the ballot, and as an offset to the encroachments of the "ruling classes," sagely determine to do nothing until they have working men's candidates in the field. A meeting of persons of this way of thinking, mainly composed of socialistic agitators, principally Germans, was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, and as there seemed no prospect of having candidates of their own they determined not to vote at all.

CONVENTION OF GERMAN SOCIETIES.

A Convention of the Presidents and officers of the German societies was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when some thirty organizations were represented, including the Arion, Saengerbunds, New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, the New-York Schuetzen Corps, and other leading German vocal, musical, and rifle organizations. Peter Ohmels, of the Beethoven Maenner Chor, presided. After some discussion it was resolved that the members of the different organizations represented be called on to concentrate their votes on Ottendorfer and Jones. Further action on the subject will be taken at a meeting to be held to-day.

ETHICS AND POLITICS.

LECTURE BY REV. J. M. PULLMAN—THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN'S DUTY.

Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor of the Universalist Church of our Savior, situated on Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, delivered last evening a lecture suited to the times. His subject was "Ethics and Politics," and the lesson he sought to inculcate was that voting rightly is no less the duty of a Christian than of a citizen, and that therefore it ought to be performed prayerfully and thoughtfully. The lecturer took for his text the last three verses of the first chapter of Acts, in which is described the choosing of Matthias to fill the place among the apostles left vacant at the death of Judas. And they prayed and said Thou Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men, show whether of these two Thou hast chosen, that he may take part of this ministry and apostleship from which Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own places. And they gave forth their lots; and the lot fell upon Matthias; and he was numbered with the eleven apostles. In beginning, the lecturer said this was the first Christian election upon record, and it bears in many respects the features of all subsequent elections submitted to the people. The means used to secure the election of the successful candidate are not recorded, but we know that after this when religion and politics had become interchangeable terms the election of Bishops in the Christian Church was attended with the same scenes of discord, the same unworthy methods, the same subordination of conscience, the same appeals to the passions, that have characterized popular elections ever since. The lecturer then said he did not share in the general opinion that a Christian minister ought not to mingle in the transient issues of the hour. The time was rapidly approaching when they were to exercise one of the highest duties of a Christian, and ought he to have nothing to say to them at such a time? The contrast between the election spoken of in the text and modern elections was a painful one. When the apostles had to fill this vacancy, they "cast lots and prayed," because they were uncertain as to whom they ought to vote for. But among all those who are to cast their ballots on Tuesday next there is not one who would not feel it wrong to ask the advice of God on such a subject. But such a feeling is entirely wrong. For the fitness of the men chosen will depend upon the character of the voters. Their character depends upon their consciences, and Christianity touches them in this matter, as in all others, upon the side of their consciences. Therefore, whoever asked the Master for help to vote rightly upon the issues of the day will be helped to keep his conscience clear. But the election may be looked at in another aspect. The ballot may be degraded from the high position it ought to hold. And it is so whenever one man wrongly influences the vote of another. One way of doing this is to appeal to a man's anxiety for the success of his party. But no Christian has any right to cast a vote upon any other consideration than his best judgment with regard to the man for whom he casts his ballot. Another way is to appeal to a man's sectarian convictions. But a sectarian sees everything distortedly, and cannot cast an intelligent vote. Bribery is another form of electoral corruption, and it is equally wrong whether open or concealed. A master has no right to even let his workmen know in which direction he wishes their votes to be cast, and the workmen who are influenced by any master part with their independence as well as with their vote. Another way in which the end of the ballot is defeated is by "pairing off," as if by this means the responsibility of a citizen is evaded. Some give as a reason for doing this that they are in real doubt as to the merits of the candidates, and cannot tell for whom they should vote. In such a case the name of the candidate about whom they are uncertain should be stricken from their ballot. In such a case even their perplexity is a fault. For, if they and other good citizens had performed their whole duty, it could never happen that two such men would be nominated that a choice between them is an alternative of evils. The only safeguard against wrong-doing in this respect is a sense of responsibility born of a tender conscience. Cowardice, negligence, sloth, which are but faults in an individual, are crimes in the Christian citizen. For the modern idea of a Christian is not a hermit, but rather a man who carries into every act of his everyday the light of Christianity.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES—MR. BEECHER'S DISCOURSE.

A vast congregation, as usual, assembled at Plymouth Church yesterday morning to see and hear Mr. Beecher. The spacious church edifice was everywhere crowded. People stood up in the aisles and sat on the pulpit steps. The pulpit platform was decorated with autumnal leaves and flowers, arranged with much taste in bouquets placed in vases. At the conclusion of the usual devotional exercises including the confirmation of eighteen new members of the church, Mr. Beecher announced his text, comprised in the last three verses of the twenty-eighth chapter of Matthew: "And Jesus came and spoke unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth; go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Coupled with this a supplementary text was given from the fourteenth chapter of John, sixteenth and seventeenth verses: "And I will pray the Father and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not, neither knoweth Him; but ye know Him; for He dwelleth with you and shall be in you." In this commission given to the Apostles, said Mr. Beecher, to serve them in their journeyings among all nations, they were to be supported still by Christ, not in the flesh, indeed, but by Him in a more powerful influence than when on earth. He would be with them always. His spirit would be in their souls and minds, in their labors. He would be a part of each whose mission it was to instruct and build upon the facts which had taken place at Jerusalem and throughout Galilee. By His spiritual aid, far more efficacious than it could have been while in the flesh they were to be the witness of the events taking place in Galilee, and were appointed to carry them and their moral lessons to the nations of the world. The question was, then, did there exist this interspicing of the divine and human soul? Was there a mingling and a union of the mind and soul of man with God? The preacher contended that to every man who believed in God, there was this union in greater or less extent. In his higher moods, in his inspired moments, the poet and the prophet became imbued with the spirit of Christ, and it was under these conditions that all great and good things were accomplished by humanity. Such union of God with man was a mysterious combination of the mind and soul beyond the materialism of science and far beyond the science of psychology. The ordinary action of the mind could be traced and accounted for on well-known rules of established mental philosophy; but this unity of God and man in the soul baffled the most penetrating research. It was Christ dwelling in man that produced this result. Might not this spirit of Jesus in the human soul, said the preacher, be a cure for all the evils of this life? Might it not be a cure for wrangling in households, for quarreling in neighborhoods and in the Church? The poor Church, ever stumbling, needed it, perhaps, more than all others. She had been guilty of the error and positive sin. She had caused more bloodshed and strife than the largest army the world had yet seen. Had it not been for the individual cases of her children, who were possessed of the spirit of Jesus, this poor Church would long ago have been abated as an intolerable nuisance. As a corporate body she needed more of this divinity to cure the ills with which she was afflicted.

In conclusion Mr. Beecher alluded to the communion service to take place after the benediction, and invited all those to partake who, whether within or without the church, felt that they knew Jesus.

THE CHRISTIAN AND POLITICS.

Rev. S. B. Rossiter preached yesterday at the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, the subject of his discourse being "The Christian and Politics." He took his text from the twenty-second chapter of St. Matthew twenty-first verse: "Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." Religion and patriotism were, he said, the two principles that exercised the greatest influence on the human mind, and he earnestly advocated their combination. The man inspired with true patriotism was an earnest worker in his country's cause, and would throw himself under the wheels of the national car as willingly as the idol-worshiper would under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut. It was the source of honor, and it loved its own country, but often at the expense of others. Patriotism, however, by itself, the preacher pointed out, was not entirely satisfactory. It needed the aid of religion. Religion regarded all men; patriotism those of its own country. Religion sought universal peace; patriotism looked for peace at the expense of all other nations but its own. Was it possible, he asked, to combine those two principles? Such a combination would just give the style of man that the time and the country looked for. With Christianity and patriotism living and burning in men's breasts, they would love their own land with an intense and powerful love, and other lands with that Christian affection which Christ enjoined. It was their duty to preach patriotism and love of country, and to magnify the institutions of the land, but besides that it was their duty to acknowledge and advocate the brotherhood of all men; this obligation we owe to humanity and universal charity. Side by side in our hearts we should place patriotism and Christianity. Christianity would so soften and purify patriotism that its harshness would be taken away, while patriotism would so influence Christianity as to remove its exclusiveness. He lamented the divorce of these two principles in the earlier ages of the world, pointed out the errors and selfishness of monkish discipline, which withdrew men from the activities of life, and denied that there was any antagonism between God's service and attention to public duties. He emphatically urged that it was the duty of Christian men not to separate themselves from politics, but rather to take part in political issues. The policy of the Church had been, he regretted, a policy of separation. There had been, and was at present, an indifference on the part of churchmen to political matters which had wrought injury in the past and would bring ruin in the future. He appealed to Christian men to guard above all things the purity of the ballot-box. That safeguard of our liberties had been corrupted, and had been made to render false decisions. The national holy of holies had been violated, and it was the duty of Christian men to fence it round and protect it. Not only, he contended, was it the duty of Christian men to guard well that depository of the nation's will, but it was also incumbent on them to take part in the caucuses and primary meetings, which should be under the control of the best men in the country, but which were now ruled by demagogues and rowdies. Separation in matters of religion and politics, he submitted, could never avail, while in contact alone lay reformation.

YALE COLLEGE.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL CONTESTS—THE NEW CATALOGUE OF YALE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.

The annual contests of the Yale Athletic Association took place this (Saturday) afternoon at Hamilton Park. Nearly all the students of the university were spectators, besides a large number of townspeople. There were about seventy entries in all for the twelve different contests. The following is the list of exercises, with the prizes:

1. Hurdle race—silver napkin-ring. 2. Throwing the base ball—silver ball. 3. Half-mile race—seal ring. 4. Standing long jump—calendar. 5. One hundred yards dash—opera-glasses. 6. Running high jump—pocket-book. 7. One mile walk—ivory-headed cane. 8. Hop, step, and jump—thermometer. 9. Quarter-mile race—pocket-flask. 10. Light-weight wrestling—silver cup. 11. Heavy-weight wrestling—silver cup. 12. Consolation three-legged race—two leather medals.

The hurdle race of 100 yards was won by C. Maxwell, of '75, in 20 seconds, who also won in three other contests. This gentleman won the hurdle race at Saratoga for the Bennett prize cup, valued at $250. The throwing of base-ball was won by C. M. Dawes, of '76—son of Congressman Dawes—distance 317 feet 10 inches. The breeze made a display in throwing impossible. There were four entries for this contest. The half-mile running race was won by H. W. Bowen—son of H. C. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in 2 minutes 17 seconds, over four other entries, two of whom fell out by the way. The standing long jump with weights was won easily by Maxwell, distance 11 feet 3½ inches. For the hundred-yard dash there were fifteen entries. The race was run in three heats—Maxwell, Davis, and Betts being the winners in each. The final heat resulted in a victory for Davis, of '77, in 11¼ seconds. The next trial was the running high jump, which was easily won by Maxwell; height, 4 feet 7 inches. In the one-mile walk there were ten entries. This race was won by A. E. Ely, '76; time, 10 minutes 26 seconds, as recorded, which was probably too much by one minute at least. Messrs. Durrie, '76, and Beach, Theological Seminary, came in close behind and very nearly abreast. The hop, step, and jump was won by Maxwell, distance, 41 feet 3 inches, over G. H. Grannis, Theological Seminary, distance, 40 feet 2½ inches. The quarter-mile race was engaged in by eleven, and was won in 57 seconds, the line being crossed first by Betts, '75; second by Davis, '77; third by Walker, '76, Scientific School.

In the wrestling-matches there was a fine display of muscular development. This contest consumed so much time that the heavy-weight wrestling, No. 11, was postponed till Monday afternoon on the College Campus. The light-weight wrestling-match was gained by D. B. Cushman, '76.

The last exercise was the most amusing of all—a three-legged consolation race for leather medals, distance 125 yards, which was made by Messrs. Butler and Hammond, both of '76 Scientific School.

The whole affair was a complete success. The referee on this occasion was James Watson, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm,* to whom the thanks of the students are due. The judges were Messrs. F. B. Mitchell, C. Tillinghast, C. H. Ferry, and S. C. Bushnell. The extraordinary interest manifested in these contests may be attributed to stimulus imparted by the feats in connection with the last regatta at Saratoga. Foot-ball matches between Princeton, Rutgers, Columbia, and Yale are on the tapis.

THE NEW CATALOGUE.

The new catalogue of Yale College for 1874-'75 has just appeared, and shows the largest enrollment of students in the history of the university. There is an increase in every department over last year, except that of the graduate students, which is five less in number. The total in all departments is 1,031. The Theological Department numbers 103 members, representing thirty-four colleges. In the Academical Department the total is 537, against 512 last year, and in the Scientific School 248, against 242. In the Art School the number has more than tripled. There are 164 Academical Freshmen and 88 Scientific. There are 62 students in the post graduate course, 50 in the medical, and 53 in the law school. The increase in all departments for the past four years is over 300. The Winter vacation is changed from two to three weeks, and commencement will not come off till July 1. The college library has been increased by about 5,000 volumes. The number of instructors is 87, against 80 last year. Dr. John Hall, D. D., of New-York, is named as Lyman Beecher lecturer on preaching. In the Law Department the studies are laid down more fully than heretofore. The Townsend prize appears for the first time—value $100—and will be awarded to "that member of the Senior Class who shall write and pronounce the best oration or thesis at his graduation."

DOUBLE EXECUTION IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* thus describes the double execution of the murderers Moreau and Boudas, at Paris, on Tuesday, Oct. 13:

A detachment of 150 men of the Garde de Paris arrived on the Place at 3 o'clock in the morning. Soon after a cart with the framework of the guillotine and M. Roch, the executioner, accompanied by his two assistants, appeared. The Gardes de Paris formed three sides of a square round the fatal instrument, and the crowd was thus prevented from approaching, and the figures of M. Roch and his assistants could only be dimly distinguished flitting about in their ghost-like white blouses. As piece by piece they erected the guillotine, not a word was to be heard. When all was completed, M. Roch was seen to make a careful inspection of the guillotine by the light of a hand-lantern. This done, he caused the knife to fall two or three times, in order to assure himself that everything was in good working order. Then the executioner, accompanied by M. Claude, the head of the Detective Department, and Abbé Crozes, the chaplain of the prison, proceeded to Moreau the wife-poisoner's cell, to inform the doomed man that his last hour had come. Moreau was sleeping calmly when the fatal cortège entered his cell. He received the terrible announcement very quietly, and when asked by the Commissary of Police whether he had any statement to make, he merely replied that he was innocent. He was left alone with the priest for five or six minutes, and then the horrible operation known as the "toilet" began. This consists in cutting away the hair from the back of the prisoner's head and neck, as well as part of his upper garments, in order that the knife may have free play. During this operation Moreau did not utter a single word. Only when his legs were being shackled he remarked, "Surely, this is useless." At 5:45 the prison-gates opened and Moreau appeared in the presence of the crowd. He seemed to walk very steadily, with head erect and with unfaltering steps. His extraordinary paleness was much remarked. When he reached the guillotine he looked round at the crowd, and exclaimed, "Messieurs, I die innocent." These words were distinctly heard all over the Place de la Roquette. The next moment M. Roch seized Moreau, pushed him forward on to the plank, the knife fell, and all was over. The moment Moreau's head and body had fallen into the basket of saw-dust prepared for them M. Roch's assistants set to work to wash the guillotine of the blood with which it was stained, in order that the next sufferer might not see that an execution had already taken place. While Moreau was being led to death Boudas was being prepared for execution. When his cell was entered by M. Claude and the executioners he was found wide awake, talking eagerly with the warders, as he had been awoke by the noise in Moreau's cell, and was in a state of the most intense anxiety, still hoping apparently to be reprieved. On being told that he was to die, he replied, "Here I am; I am ready." He then protested his innocence, and declared that his execution was a crime against justice. He walked quietly, though hardly so steadily as Moreau, but without support, to the guillotine. There he kissed the accompanying priest, and handed himself over to the executioner without uttering a word. Whether M. Roch's nerves had been affected by the previous execution I do not know, but he certainly was by no means adroit in placing the unfortunate Boudas on the fatal plank, as he had to readjust him during a space of several seconds, which seemed horribly long to the bystanders. At last the knife fell and the second criminal's head dropped into the basket. There was only ten minutes' interval between the two executions.

THE JURY LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The hardship of the Jury law impels me to make this, my complaint, in your widely-circulated journal, especially as it circulates largely among the lawyers, who are generally credited with a large hand in making our laws, in hopes some of them may be induced to endeavor to bring about a reform of the law at the next session of the Legislature.

A statement of my own case is similar to that of many; each year for the last fifteen years I have every year been summoned to serve as a juror, and have served for twelve years out of the fifteen. The Commissioner of Juries says I am liable for a full term of one month in each year. Thus one-twelfth of all my time is required to serve as a juror. Could there be a more onerous or unjust and one-sided tax? The City directory publishes the names of 229,500 people as resident here. Allowing only one in ten as liable to jury duty I should be called upon to serve, perhaps, once in five years. I am called upon annually. Who compose the large army of exempts? Apparently a very great number escape who reside out of the City and do business here, who make all their money here and sleep elsewhere! Why should not they be compelled to serve as jurors in the County of New-York? They may bring a hundred law-suits in the courts in this City, and thus compel me to sit on their cases, and they never. It seems to me the law should be changed so as to embrace this large class. Why not? Every lawyer knows that nearly all of the law business is done in the courts in this County, and thus a resident of Brooklyn doing business in New-York City escapes nearly all jury service. It is well known that the rich never serve. It is supposed they pay the fine imposed. The laboring classes are not called upon, nor the doctors, nor lawyers, nor clergymen. Why not these classes as well as the merchants? My time is as valuable to me as any doctor's can be to him. What becomes of the fines paid for non-service? What is the amount annually received by the Commissioner of Juries?

It is well known that every man would like to escape jury duty. Three or four years ago the Commissioner of Juries promised to enlarge the list of jurors. He has entirely failed. Very many escape by keeping their names out of the directory. Many live here for nine months of the year, and perhaps board in New-Jersey or elsewhere for three months of the Summer, and manage to give their residence as New-Jersey or Brooklyn, and thus escape. All such persons, and all actual non-residents and yet doing business here, should be upon the jury lists, and thus the list could be greatly enlarged and the tax more equally divided.

The jury tax and other causes impel many business men to move out of the City, and thus a valuable class of residents are lost to the City. It is greatly to be wished that this matter may receive prompt attention from our law-makers, and the burdens now yearly pressing upon some of us may be more equitably adjusted and more equally distributed, or the jury system abandoned.

MERCHANT.

REUNION OF YALE ALUMNI.

The Yale Alumni residing in Boston and vicinity had their ninth annual reunion and dinner on Monday, President Porter and Profs. Thatcher, Dwight, and Sumner being present as guests. Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, of the Class of 1840, was elected President of the association for the ensuing year. The speaking was introduced by some appropriate remarks by Mr. Nickerson, the retiring President, who consented to serve on this occasion, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Dexter. He called upon Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, who said that the numbers in all departments of the college were never so great as now. The Freshman Class, which might have been considerably larger but for the severity of the examinations, consisted of 160. The scientific school, larger than ever before, was rapidly increasing. The foundations for fellowships, of which one of $600 per annum already existed, were laid, and it was hoped that six or eight more would soon be developed. The effect of these would be doubly beneficial as a stimulant to the under-graduates and most valuable as departments of the college in themselves. In respect to buildings, great progress had been made. The Peabody Museum, under the organizing energy of Prof. Marsh, would eminently deserve the highest measure of success. Pecuniary assistance was steadily coming in, the contributions to the Woolsey Fund already reaching $100,000, which would supply a much-needed source of income for defraying salaries and other necessary expenses. The friends of the college everywhere were understanding its needs and were supplying help, although in these times it was not so bountiful as could be wished. The interior condition of the college was satisfactory on the whole. Taking one five years with another the improvement was very manifest, not only in the standard of scholarship, but in discipline, in moral tone, and in all the elements of true manliness. The instructors would keep in the same line of thorough discipline in the under-graduate course, with a generous expansion of scholarly studies at the end, being convinced that this is the policy demanded by the American wants of to-day.

He was followed by Prof. Thatcher, who began with a warm tribute to young men and to the young blood in the Faculty of the college. He wished that he could satisfy all friends of the college that it was on the right track, and that ultimately there would come out of the system the model American university. There was yet one great need, in his judgment, and that was an adequate loan fund for the assistance of poor students, and he had the assurance that this would yet be inaugurated by a citizen of Boston.

Prof. Dwight, of the Theological School, after some very amusing reminiscences, ably presented the present condition and the brilliant prospects of his department, which, at this time, has students from thirty-four American colleges.

Prof. Sumner, of the Political and Social Science chair, followed, and dwelt upon the relations of the college to the political and practical requirements of the American people. A letter from Hon. Henry L. Dawes was read, apologizing for his unavoidable absence. Spirited and interesting remarks were then made in rapid succession by Rev. Daniel Butler, (introduced as Bible Butler,) of the Class of 1835; Mr. Walker, Class of '74; Judge Foster, of 48; Linus M. Child, '55; Rev. Mr. Twombly, '54; Mr. Butler, '66; Mr. Parker, '26; Rev. Mr. Dunning, '47; Mr. Sheldon, '69; Mr. Coy, '69; Mr. Ewell, '65; Mr. Wade, '66; Rev. Mr. Dexter, Mr. Kitteridge, Mr. George R. Marble, Mr. Powers, '57; Mr. Walter Allen, '63; Mr. Sperry, '69; Rev. Mr. Dana, '69; Mr. Walworth, '66. Songs were interspersed with the speaking, and the company parted about 11 o'clock, having assembled at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE TRAVELING NORTH CAROLINA FAMILY.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, a paper given to romancing, tells the following in its issue of Oct. 28: Two men, three women, a wagon, and a blind man, arrived in this city yesterday under circumstances that elicited considerable sympathy. The blind man was not a permanent fixture of the party, he tacked himself to it in Southern Ohio, and was dropped out in Columbus. The five persons remaining are brothers and sisters, and are named Martin. One of the women is about thirty years old, and the others in the neighborhood of twenty, and the men close to twenty-five. They say they started from Randolph County, N. C., with one horse, a wagon, and a few domestic effects, bound northward to better their condition, but without any special point certainly in view. Their horse died somewhere the other side of Chillicothe, and from that point to Columbus they have drawn the wagon themselves. They made a halt yesterday on High street, between State and Town, and attracted the attention of a large number of people by their ragged, dirty condition, as well as by their singular manner of locomotion. They are now shaping their course to a point north of Indianapolis, where they have friends living. Their story established considerable pity among those who heard it—particularly in the case of Col. Groom, who, by his own exertions among the merchants along the street, secured donations for them to the amount of $80. With this money they will be enabled to buy a horse. Several pairs of shoes were also given them, and they were provided with places to sleep last night.

One of the sympathetic crowd that gathered around the meandering North Carolinians renewed an old acquaintance. He had been a soldier during the late war, and had a vivid recollection of a family in North Carolina who, under circumstances of distress to him, had hospitably received him and furnished him provisions. The story sounds like fiction, but in the women of the forlorn party he recognized, after a short conversation, the identical persons to whose bounty he was indebted for a "square meal" when soldiering.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A SERMON.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of Oct. 30 says: Not long since a prominent merchant of Boston visited this city, and attended Plymouth Church, in company with T. A. Chapman, Esq. The gentleman was highly pleased with Dr. Dudley's discourse, and remarked that he had not heard anything so able and clever for a long time; in fact, he was so delighted with the popular clergyman of Plymouth Church that he promised to send him $100 as a token of his regard for the pastor's ability. That he remembered his resolution when he reached home is manifest in the annexed letter:

BOSTON, Oct. 24.

MY DEAR MR. CHAPMAN: Enclosed please find check payable to the order of Rev. J. L. Dudley, for $100, which you will have the kindness to hand him from me, accompanied with my best wishes for his future health, happiness, and prosperity. We have too few such honest and truthful preachers as he is in this country, and when you find one he ought to be sustained. Your friend,

THOMAS MACK.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

While playing with her brother's revolver last night, Margaret Scully, aged fourteen years, accidentally shot herself in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith held James Barney in $1,000 bail on a charge of pocket-picking preferred by Henry Snyder, of No. 149 East Sixteenth street.

During an altercation yesterday, August Faber, of No. 122 Broome street, was stabbed in the hip and severely wounded by Henry Rupper, of No. 189 Mott street, who was arrested.

Early yesterday morning Bernard McDonald, of No. 219 Fifth street, attempted to assault two colored men in Union square, and was stabbed in the left arm. The colored men escaped.

Thomas Stockman's trimmings factory, No. 21 Greene street, was damaged $3,000 by fire yesterday morning. N. Grari, importer of feathers, lost $200 on stock. The building was damaged $1,500; insurance not known.

William White was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglary. He was caught in the house No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street, occupied by H. B. Rouer, while attempting to leave with a lot of jewelry and other property.

Patrick Malone and John Finan were caught by Officer Brockheim, of the Seventeenth Precinct, attempting to break into the shoe store of Isidore Shaw, No. 156 Avenue A. At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kilbreth held them in $2,000 bail each for trial.

Abraham Frazier, a bar-tender in the negro dive No. 219 Greene street, was shot in the groin and slightly wounded during a disturbance which occurred in the saloon yesterday morning. The Fifteenth Precinct Police made a descent on the place and arrested six men and one woman, who were held for disorderly conduct.

Bartholomew Brizzolond, of No. 240 Spring street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested by Officer O'Shea, of the Eighth Precinct, for flourishing a dirk-knife and threatening to kill persons generally.

Mrs. Cornelia Walsh, of No. 120 King street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of attempting to stab her husband, James Walsh. The parties have of late lived very unhappily together, and for the better protection of herself Mrs. Walsh has been in the habit of taking a dagger to bed with her.

STATEN ISLAND.

A barn owned by Messrs. Wood & Keenan, brick manufacturers, at Rossville, was, with its contents of hay and farming utensils, destroyed by an incendiary fire on Saturday evening. This is the second barn set on fire in that neighborhood within a few weeks.

Some thirty prominent lawyers of Richmond County, including County Judge Metcalfe, have published a manifesto recommending the voters of the county to vote in favor of the proposed constitutional amendments.

Officer McCloskey, of the Staten Island Railroad ferry-boat, arrested a young woman named Honora Secham as she was leaving the boat on Saturday with a stolen valise, valued, with its contents, at $30. She was fined $30 and sent to jail for thirty days, by Justice Kassner.

A strange fish was washed ashore at the east end one day last week. It was from four to five feet long, and weighed about sixty pounds. It had neither dorsal nor ventral fins, but large flippers, under which were its gills, and above which were two formidable horns. The mouth was very large, and furnished with formidable teeth above and below. The head was about two-thirds of the entire length. Hundreds of people viewed it, but nobody could tell what it was.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbyterian Society of Melville will install as its Pastor, on Thursday next, Rev. L. C. Lockwood, formerly of New-Jersey.

The new school-house in District No. 7 of Newtown is nearly completed and will be formally dedicated on Monday evening, the 9th inst. School Commissioner G. J. Garretson, Rev. J. B. Knox, Rev. C. I. Shepard, and others will make addresses.

The Queens County Homeopathic Medical Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Beldin, of Jamaica; Vice President, Dr. Boocock, of Rockville Centre; Secretary, Dr. Allen, of Flushing; Treasurer, Dr. Baylis, of Astoria; Censors, Drs. Beldin, Baylis, and Allen.

NEW-JERSEY.

Seven new ice-houses are being erected at the new reservoir in Elizabeth. They are calculated to hold 10,000 tons of ice.

Rev. W. H. Morris, a colored Presbyterian minister, presiding over the Plane Street Church, in Newark, who had some difficulty with the congregation on account of his salary, joined the Episcopalian Church yesterday. He was confirmed by the Bishop in the House of Prayer last evening.

Two boards—one the Township Committee and the other the Common Council—of Belleville claim to be the legal authorities of the place. A question has arisen as to which of the polling places appointed by the two conflicting authorities is the legal one. It has been recommended that voters vote at the places designated by both to escape disfranchisement.

Soon after midnight of Saturday, the force of engine No. 62, on the Central Railroad, were walking, in company with a man named James Blacker, along the track at Communipaw, when they discovered lying on the track the body of a colored man, considerably mangled. The body was removed to Speer's Morgue, in old South Bergen, and County Physician Stout was notified. There was nothing upon deceased by which to identify him.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa; Major M. A. Reno, United States Army, and Capt. L. Vernon, of England, are at the St. James Hotel.

Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy; Col. Laurie, of the British Army; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., and Col. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

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PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—The sales of print cloths during the past week, was 36,500 pieces, on a basis of 5¼c.@5⅜c., 30 days, for extra and good standard 64x64 goods. There has been a fair demand for spot goods, with some sales for Spring delivery, at 5½c., which is higher than the offers of buyers generally, who are inclined only to short contracts. Spot cloths are now nearly cleaned out of the market, though some small lots are held, which have not yet been offered for sale.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Spanish Gold, 199@200; American, 207@208. Exchange irregular; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 88@89 premium; short sight, 91@93 premium; 60 days, gold, 104@105 premium; short sight, 107@109 premium; on London, 132@134 premium; on Paris, 107@108 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—Thaddeus Davids, H. B. Hill, John H. Wiese, G. H. Pleasance, A. J. Ross.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:31 | Sun sets....4:56 | Moon rises.12:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...4:10 | Gov. Island...3:29 | Hell Gate....4:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Earl of Lonsdale, (Br.,) Rogers, Montreal 15 ds., and 6 ds. from Sydney, C. B., with coal to C. L. Wright & Co. Is bound to New-Orleans; put into this port for repairs, having, on the night of Oct. 25, in a dense fog, run ashore on Scattary Island, and sprung a leak in the forward compartment.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Oct. 24, and S. W. Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 29, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Condor, (Swed.,) Egge, Bahia 36 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 4 in lon. 27.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Bark Talisman, (Norw.,) Danler, Batavia 92 ds., with sugar and coffee to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 9, St. Helena 18th, and crossed the equator 30th, in lon. 25.

Bark Octavis, (of Greenock,) McBride, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to R. B. Loriand—vessel to Hewlett & Torrance. Crossed the equator Oct. 6, in lon. 35.

Bark Kong Oscar, (Norw.,) Jensen, Swansea 49 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Oct. 31, at 6 A. M., went ashore at New-Inlet, Long Island, but came off at high water, with the loss of her false keel and leaking slightly.

Brig L. and W. Armstrong, Medford, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Starlight, (new, of New-Haven,) ——, New-Haven, in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Sarah and Emma, (of Boston,) Carter, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar, &c. and two passengers to order—vessel to Mason, Hunter & Co. Has had strong easterly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Munro, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Zophar mills.

Schr. B. T. Biggs, Mason, Virginia.

Schr. George H. Hotchkiss, Stephens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Freeman, New-Haven.

Schr. Knickerbocker, Trimble, Pawtucket, for Trenton.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Robbins, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Richmond, Bowland, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Catharine, Du Bois, Newport, for Virginia.

Schr. Sally Burton, Morrill, Stamford.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Arr., steamers John S. Hopkins, Hallett, from Baltimore; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; schr. Trade Wind, Lloyd, from Philadelphia.

Sld., Steamer Worcester. Steam-tug Nellie E. Rawson, lying at T wharf, was slightly damaged by fire this morning.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—Arr., steamers Vineland, from New-York, and Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; schrs. Ellen M. Watts, from Weymouth; Jessie B. Smith, from Jacksonville, for New-York, leaky.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; bark Bessie Parker, for Liverpool; schrs. Grace Andrews, for London; Grace Bradley, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—Arr. at the Passes, steamers Jamaican, from Vera Cruz; Darien, from New-York; Ashland, from Baltimore.

Sld., steamers Knickerbocker and United States. Ship River (probably Riverside.) Bark Frank Marion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—Cld. steam-ships Hercules, for Boston; Williamsport, for Boston; schr. C. H. Foster, for Civita Vecchia.

Arr. ship Peter Maxwell, from Antwerp via New-York; schrs. J. & H. Crowley, from St. John, N. B.; Hannah S, from the Wicomico River; John B. Ehrman, from Salisbury, Md.; Ida V. McCabe, from James River; Ocean Bird, from do.; W. & S. Coston, from Newtown, Md.; Mary Jane, from Newtown, Md.; John Beatty, from Elizabeth City, N. C.

Arr. Nov. 1, steam-ship Fanita, from New-York. Tug Adelaide, before reported ashore on Brandywine Shoals, went on about 8:30 P. M. on 29th ult., during a thick fog, and soon after filled with water. The crew were obliged to leave her at 7 A. M. on Friday, and were brought to this city by the tug G. W. Childs, to get assistance, which went down on Saturday morning; but it was thought the rough weather on Friday night would break the tug up. She is valued at about $28,000, is partially insured, and is owned by Thomas Maguire and others.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 1.—Arr. steamers Mediator, Capt. Martin, from Fernandina; Zodiac, Capt. Chapin, from Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—Cld. Oct. 31, bark Dartmouth, Reynolds, for Liverpool. Sld. bark W. E. Heard, Robbins, for Montevideo; steam-ships Zodiac, for Port Royal; San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia. Arr. Nov. 1, bark Algeria, from Antwerp.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 1.—The Hamburg-American steamship Cimbria, Brandt, from New-York, Oct. 22, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 1.—The steamer Minnesota, Quinn, from New-York Oct. 20, for Liverpool, arr. here Saturday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 1.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Weser, Willigerod, from New-York Oct. 21, for Bremen, arr. here yesterday.

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$1.50 each, [illegible]

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; [illegible] Call at No. 137 West 28th st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 23, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

First Monday Motion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
2704—Fitzgerald, Administrator, vs. National Steam-ship Co.
834—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2300—Man, Receiver, vs. Conklin.
——The People of the State of New-York vs. De Camp et al.
2832—MacMahon vs. Connecticut Life Insurance Co.
3482—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
2558—Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr., et al.
868—Oceanic National Bank vs. Wallmadge et al.
1990—De Witt, &c., vs. Releman.
746—Dixon vs. O'Brien.
194½—Cohen vs. Pemiski.

Nos.
2190—Averill Chemical Paint Co. vs. American Central Insurance Co., of St. Louis, Mo.
2192—Averill Chemical Paint Co. vs. Fire Assurance of Philadelphia.
2352½—Rothschild vs. Grand, Houston and Forty-second Street R. R. Co.
2788—Bogert vs. Alden.
2844—Reed vs. Hedges.
2848—Bischoff, Jr., vs. Kidwell.
2850—Henry vs. Lord et al.
2853—Stokes vs. Smith et al.
2854—Fifth National Bank vs. Smith, impleaded, &c.
2856—Mandelbaum et al. vs. Pennock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1983—Marshall vs. American Cor. Iron Co.
3639—Gelpcke vs. Quintell.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
1959—Watson vs. Dimock.
457—Bronson vs. Frothingham et al.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
1465—Bates et al. vs. Barber et al.
3055—Powers vs. Heath.
483—The Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1651—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Mfg. Co.
1137—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
1285—Dean vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1907—World Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Cohn.
1941—Lane vs. Kingsland.
2011—Hall et al. vs. Richardson et al.
1747—Covert vs. Beman, Executor.
1553—Hollister vs. Englehart, &c.
1399—Kenny vs. Hinds.
1899—Owens vs. Cassidy.
2021—Davis vs. Wilmerding et al.
1911—Colt vs. Golden Bronze H. Co.
1961—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Van Orden.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Demurrers.
1—The Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Davidson.
2—Tucker et al. vs. Livingston et al.
3—Johnson vs. Gallup, impleaded.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.
5—Arnold vs. Hunt et al.
6—Hunter et al. vs. Brennan et al.
7—Wilds vs. Henry.
8—Pelham vs. Davis, impleaded, &c.
9—Stephens vs. The Board of Education of Brooklyn.
10—Sharkey vs. Dermot.
11—Sawyer et al., &c., vs. Butterfield, Assignee, &c.
12—Clerke vs. Butler, impleaded, et al.
13—Eagle vs. Smyth et al.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Simpson vs. Dillon et al.
16—Allen vs. New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company et al.
17—Fitzpatrick vs. Babcock.
18—Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.
19—Woodridge vs. The Mayor, &c.
20—Lupton vs. Smith et al.
21—Lange vs. Benedict.
22—People, &c., ex rel Weatherland vs. Waldron et al.
23—Duparquet vs. Moneuse.
24—Gibbons vs. Maloney.
25—Austin vs. Schluyter et al., &c.
26—McGlone vs. Maloney.
27—Filley vs. Continental Life Insurance Company of New-York.
28—Singer, &c., vs. Cooper.
29—Bright vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company et al.
30—Ross vs. Wood et al.
31—The Howard Mission &c., vs. The Mayor.
32—Woodruff vs. Flood et al.
33—Ronalds vs. Thomas et al.
34—Butler vs. Palmer et al.
35—Seamoin vs. Ruck et al.
36—Bank of California vs. Collins et al.
37—Billings et al. vs. Stoppam et al.
38—Barnitz et al. vs. Bieler.
39—Goodman vs. Raynor.
40—Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.
41—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
42—Middleton et al. vs. Baldwin et al.
43—Young, Trustee, &c., vs. Reichenberg.
44—Stephens vs. The Board of Education of Brooklyn.
45—Gapen vs. Crawford.
46—Endemann vs. The Mayor, &c.
47—Cuyliss et al. vs. Sharpe et al.
48—Stephens vs. The B'd of Education of Brooklyn.
49—Same vs. Same.
50—Wallack vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
51—Daly vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
52—Same vs. Same.
53—Jarrett et al. vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
54—New-York Academy of Music vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
55—Shook vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
56—Chamberlain, Jr., vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
57—Mutha et al. vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
58—Hayes, &c., vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
59—Thorne vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
60—Tobin vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
61—Birch et al. vs. The Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del.
62—Billings et al. vs. Blanck et al.
63—Van Wagenen vs. Kemp et al.
64—Smith et al. vs. Moncrief et al.
65—Mackey vs. Auer.
66—Gale vs. Dietz.
67—The People vs. The N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
68—Lupton vs. Smith et al.
69—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c., et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.
Nos.
1—Trustees of U. C., &c., et al. vs. Fowler et al.
2—Taylor vs. Trustees of U. C., &c., et al.
3—Jones vs. Fremont et al.
4—McClellan vs. Augur et al.
5—Holloway vs. Stevens, &c.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
7—Aycrigg vs. Fitzpatrick.
8—Boyd, Executor, &c., De la Montague.
9—Gray vs. Wallenbeck.
10—Howard et al. vs. Lippitt.
11—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
12—Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. Garner et al.
13—Stettheimer et al. vs. Hohenthal.
14—Boyce vs. Chester et al.
15—Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
16—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
17—Hoyt et al. vs. Moore et al.
18—Same vs. Same.
19—Same vs. Same.
20—Ritter vs. Boody.
21—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
22—State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.
23—Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.
24—Harnett vs. Harnett.
25—Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.
26—Crawford vs. Townsend et al.
27—Langley et al. vs. Frear et al.
28—Reynolds vs. Townsend.
29—Ayres et al. vs. Townsend.
30—Emanuel, Trustee, vs. Seton et al.
31—Clark vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company.
32—Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff et al.
33—Robinson vs. Robinson.
34—Blisch et al. vs. Keller et al.
35—Cutter et al. vs. Myers et al.
36—Jones vs. Brennan.
37—Gardiner et al. vs. Cummings et al.
38—Bowedin vs. Corwin.
39—Mitchell vs. Read.
40—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
41—Williams vs. Anthony.
42—Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
43—Murphy et al. vs. Dickinson et al.
44—Murphy vs. Gamble.
45—Howell vs. Farrington.
46—Litchfield vs. Merriam et al.
47—Giffening vs. Giffening.
48—Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.
49—Townshend vs. Jessup.
50—Gunning vs. Austin.
51—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
52—Hoopes vs. Wright.
53—Berg vs. Buddensick.
54—Wetmore vs. Condee et al.
55—Swords vs. Bennett.
56—Doyle vs. Olwell et al.
57—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
58—Vose vs. The Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co.
59—Peters vs. Green et al.
60—The Mayor, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
61—McMenamy et al. vs. Farrell.
62—Collinson vs. Hopkins et al.
63—Caldwell vs. The Commercial W. Co., N. Y.
64—Oertel et al. vs. Jacoby et al.
65—Andrews vs. Vreeland et al.
66—Mehrbach et al. vs. Kiernan.
67—Dovey et al. vs. Liftchild et al.
68—Whittemore et al. vs. Stilglitz.
69—Helmbold vs. Helmbold.
70—Bouche et al. vs. Flamant et al.
71—De Venoge et al. vs. Flamant et al.
72—The Sargent Mfg. Co. vs. Frazer et al.
73—The Nassau Bank vs. Young et al.
74—Taylor vs. Thomas.
75—Doughty vs. Hamann et al.
76—Barry vs. Genin.
77—Warner vs. Murphy.
78—Stephens vs. Stephens et al.
79—Clark, Adm'x., vs. Griswold.
80—Pool vs. Stevens.
81—Lee vs. Lee et al.
82—Mackay vs. The Blue Ridge R. R. Co. of South Carolina.
83—White vs. Eagle Paper Collar Co.
84—Thomson vs. Beman et al.
85—Guidet vs. Cohen.
86—Foster et al vs. Beman et al.
87—Weir vs. Vail et al.
88—Squiers, Ex'x., &c., vs. Genin et al.
89—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
90—Dater vs. Tallman et al.
91—Whitlock vs. Casanova et al.
92—Barry vs. Brune et al.
93—Noser vs. Smith.
94—De Mier vs. Travis.
95—Kamp vs. Kamp et al.
96—Leipziger vs. Salem et al.
97—Carr vs. Clifford et al.
98—Pinto vs. O'Callaghan.
99—Tredegar Co. vs. The St. Louis, L. & D. R. R. Co.
100—Bloodgood vs. Mickle et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The October term stands adjourned to Monday, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M., at which time decisions will be rendered.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar for November.

Held by Monell C. J., and Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Newfield vs. Opperman.
2—Allan vs. Reynolds.
3—Miles vs. Brown.
4—Smith vs. Fellows.
5—Carpenter vs. Englebircher.
6—Pollock vs. Brennan.
7—Belmont vs. Pouvert.
8—A. P. L. Ins. Co. vs. O'Neill.
9—Watson vs. Brennan.
10—Beard vs. Sinnott.
11—Gardiner vs. Bennett.
12—Watson vs. Brennan.
13—Levy vs. Burgess.
14—Mahoney vs. O'Callaghan.
15—Harrison vs. Kirke.
16—Gray vs. Bensel.
17—Bensel vs. Gray.
18—Morgan vs. Holladay.
19—Weston vs. Ketcham.
20—Cousinery vs. Pearsall.
21—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow.
22—Giles vs. Austin.
23—Bruce vs. Kelly.
24—Johnson vs. William.
25—Lawtry vs. Clark
26—Bingham vs. Hoy.
27—Griffith vs. Burk.
28—Goodman vs. Martinett.

Nos.
29—McMicken vs. Laurence.
30—Am. Med. Co. vs. Keseler.
31—Crane vs. Sonneborn.
32—Boyd vs. Yelverton.
33—O'Brien vs. Com. F. Ins.
34—Whitman vs. Nicol.
35—Ladd vs. Arkell.
36—Childs vs. Connor.
37—Chapman vs. O'Brien.
38—Anderson vs. West.
39—Dillon vs. Masterson.
40—Columbia College vs. Lynch.
41—Parsons vs. Sutton.
42—Raynor vs. Hoagland.
43—Levy vs. Burgess.
44—People's Bank vs. Man. Glove Co.
45—Robertson vs. Heye.
46—Dougherty vs. Vallatton.
47—Morey vs. Met. Gaslight Co.
48—Murphy vs. Keyes.
49—Risley vs. Smith.
50—Woodin vs. Frazee.
51—Randall vs. Dusenbury.
52—Castens vs. Rasp.
53—Whitney vs. Mayer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Calendar for November.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Cram vs. Cassin.
2—Caroll vs. Decker.
3—Carter vs. Spofford et al.
4—Jacques vs. Duryee.
5—Callaghan vs. Kellogg et al.
6—Brown vs. Moore.
7—Wahle vs. Sullivan.
8—Lathrop vs. Lothrop.
9—Illert vs. Illert.
10—[illegible] vs. Robinson.

Nos.
11—Cont. Life Ins. Co. vs. Southworth.
12—Coleman vs. Maurer.
13—Coleman vs. Mulford.
14—Coleman vs. Rosenstein.
15—Coleman vs. Dixon.
16—Baldemas vs. Aigle et al.
17—Coleman vs. St. John.
18—Grady vs. Todd.
19—Smith vs. Tighe et al.

Nos.
20—Fernandes vs. Nicol.
21—Young et al. vs. Eibert.
22—Carody vs. Steiger.
23—McConnell vs. McConnell.
24—Leonard vs. Mahon.
25—Bassett et al. vs. Prescott.
26—Fowler, Admr., vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
27—Gans vs. Ridgely.
28—Squire vs. Rapesalskie.
29—Wolf vs. Hart.
30—Coulter vs. Klaber.
31—Fithian vs. Kohlsaat.
32—Peck vs. Harrison.
33—The Republic of Peru vs. Rieves.
34—Kelley, Receiver, &c. vs. Hiler et al.
35—Ivison vs. Esterbrook Steel Pen Man. Co.
36—Harris vs. Fitzgerald.
37—Horrigan vs. Regan.
38—The German Ex. Bank of the City of New-York vs. Meyer, impleaded, &c.
39—The Diamond State Iron Co. vs. Tweed et al.
40—Gale, Receiver, &c., vs. Fox et al.
41—Kohner vs. Higgins et al.
42—McKeever vs. McKeever.
43—Armour vs. Leslie.
44—Storrs vs. Bartley.

Nos.
45—Porter vs. Coe et al.
46—Haas vs. Haas et al.
47—Jones vs. Norwood.
48—Baldwin vs. Tallmadge.
49—Wright vs. The Equitable Life Ass. Society of U. S. et al.
50—Payne, Executor, &c., vs. Derby.
51—Chamberlain, Admr., vs. Chamberlain, impleaded, &c.
52—Wells vs. Favill.
53—Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.
54—Wood vs. Mulock.
55—New-York Steam Power Co. vs. Reilly.
56—Rawson vs. Columbia Iron and Man Co.
57—Willmont vs. Meserole et al.
58—Douglass vs. The Mayor, &c.
59—Dow vs. Darrah.
60—Randall vs. Dusenberry.
61—Weed vs. Weed.
62—Cross vs. Raynor.
63—Doyle et al. vs. Lord et al.
64—Winthrop vs. Levinger.
65—Johnston vs. Johnston.
66—Chalvin vs. McCalman.
67—Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c.
68—Parmly vs. Bradshaw.
69—Boese vs. Gunning.
70—Harrison vs. Harrison.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Judge Van Vorst having been assigned to the Supreme Court for the month of November, no jury trials will be had before him in this Part.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1122—Witkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
742—Wiggins vs. Continental Ins. Co., New-York.
36—Gonzales, Administratrix vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
348—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
668—Bradley vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company.

Nos.
714—Codling vs. Russ'ts.
708—Edwards vs. McCall.
634—McCount vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
694—Chambovet et al. vs. Cogney.
324—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
686—Ross vs. Corbett.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1222—Gildersleeve vs. Denning.
446—Noble et al. vs. Sherwood, impleaded.
236—Saward et al. vs. Constant.
411—Ogden vs. Duncalf et al.
985—Walker et al. vs. Valeille.
30—Schile vs. Fisher.
418—Poole, et al. vs. Lissner.

Nos.
1108—Weil vs. Lange.
464—Cole et al. vs. Hamilton.
465—Thurber et al. vs. Moore.
470—Providence Rubber Co. vs. Sanborn.
467—Conklin et al. vs. Trimble.
468—Brett et al. vs. Russell et al.
469—Deppli vs. Cohn.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar for November.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Motions and Appeals from Orders—Off May Term.
Nos.
1—Hiller vs. Stokes et al.
2—Hudson et al. vs. Van Pelt.
3—Ripley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
4—Stoppani vs. Gottsberger.
5—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
6—Ackley vs. Thompson.
7—Dunn vs. Meserole.
8—The People, &c., Stockwell vs. Earle, &c.
9—Devoe vs. Nutter.
10—Develin vs. The Mayor, &c.
11—Coulter vs. The Mayor, &c.
12—Towle vs. Covert.
13—Tallman vs. Whitney.
14—The People, &c., Masterson vs. Stemler.
15—Frith et al. vs. Gilmore.
16—Green vs. Smith.
New Issues.
17—Herman vs. Blee.
18—Geery et al., Executors, &c., vs. Geery et al.
19—Connor vs. Bernheimer.
20—Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler.
21—Andes Ins. Co. of Cin., Ohio, vs. Loehr.
22—O'Gorman vs. Kamak, &c.
23—Leetch vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.
24—Bronx, Administratrix, vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
25—Beade vs. Gould, impleaded, &c.
26—Glendenning, Jr., et al. vs. Canaray et al.
27—Gross et al. vs. Windsor Hotel Co.
28—Gross et al. vs. Daly et al.
29—Davis et al. vs. Am. Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, &c.
30—The People, &c., Ward vs. Board of Assessors of N. Y.
31—In the matter of Kolah.
32—Jacobs vs. Morange.
33—Michon vs. Delnaus.
34—Rauch vs. Rund.
35—Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.
Appeals from This Court and Referees' Reports—Off and Down May Term.
36—Yenni vs. Ocean Nat. Bank.
37—White et al. vs. Continental Nat. Bank.
38—Barnes vs. Mott, &c.
39—Sherman et al. vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
40—Nat. Bank of Rutland vs. Howe.
41—Krekeler vs. Ritter, Executor.
42—Schott vs. Wright.
43—Winston vs. East Side Ass'n et al.
44—Jackson vs. The Mayor.
45—Tinker vs. Morgan et al.
46—Miller vs. Burke.
47—Nauman et al. vs. Ryan.
48—Randolph vs. The Mayor.
49—Van Ingen et al. vs. Whitman.
50—Howell vs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
51—Bispham vs. Keech.
52—Taylor vs. Walter et al.
53—Lagrave vs. The Mayor.
54—Alves vs. Cadwallader.
55—Hartman vs. Fettrecht.
56—Rolff vs. Phyfe et al.
57—Haden vs. Buddensick et al.
58—Hardy et al. vs. Hawkins et al.
New Issues.
59—Frank vs. Frank et al.
60—Brown vs. Volkening et al.
61—Seaman vs. The Mayor.
62—Beirney vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
63—Sanderson vs. Peabody.
64—Coe vs. Cassidy.
65—Powell et al. vs. Berthelot.
66—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
67—Foster vs. McMullen et al.
68—Dornberg et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
69—Thompson vs. Lumley et al.
70—Fallon, Jr., &c., vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
71—Hill vs. Burke, impleaded, &c.
72—Booth et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
73—Furlong, &c., vs. Broadway & 7th av. R. R. Co.
74—Coleman vs. Cary.
75—Seligman vs. South & N. Ala. R. R. Co.
76—Dixon vs. Schiffer.
77—McGraw vs. Morgan et al.
78—Schepp vs. Mittnacht et al.
79—Astor vs. The Mayor.
80—Bruce vs. Burr et al.
81—Doscher vs. Shaw.
82—Angevine vs. Sandford et al.
83—Drake vs. The Mayor.
84—Byrne vs. The Mayor.
85—Altman vs. Altman et al.
86—Rosenthal vs. Gantert.
87—Gressner vs. Saenger.
88—Davis vs. Copeland.

Nos.
89—Davis vs. Galpin.
90—Davis, Receiver, vs. Duryea.
91—Drayton vs. Reid et al.
92—Lehman et al. vs. Richards.
93—Stewart vs. Tannenbaum et al.
94—Cady vs. Baebler.
95—Smith et al., Adm'rs., vs. Simms, Ex'r., &c.
96—Poole vs. Seixas.
97—McCaffil vs. Barnett.
98—Mierson vs. The Mayor, &c.
99—McDonough vs. McDonough.
100—McConnell vs. Weisheimer et al.
Appeals from Marine and inferior Courts.—Off and down May term:
101—Kulenkamp vs. Rorke et al.
102—Michael vs. Friedlander.
103—Voorhies vs. Kingsland.
104—Kissam et al. vs. Densel.
105—Bayersdorf vs. Machinchy.
106—Marquand vs. Ryerson.
107—Schmarr, Jr., an infant, vs. Ney.
108—Beaumont vs. McKee.
109—Hammill vs. Waterman.
110—De Forest vs. Hubbel.
111—Sullivan vs. Lalor.
112—Strugel vs. Kalemeyer.
113—Munroe vs. Brown.
114—Hastings vs. Young.
115—Dickson vs. Fugari.
116—Hammersley vs. Collins.
117—Kroenthal et al. vs. Fritz.
118—Brewer et al. vs. Atwater.
119—Gilroy vs. Frankenheim.
120—Soper vs. Rich.
121—Moses vs. Levy.
122—Booth et al. vs. Tousey.
123—Fraser et al. vs. Williams.
124—Bannon vs. Gault.
125—Hochster vs. Baruch.
126—Soelner vs. Adler.
127—Van Tine vs. Wheeler.
128—Hull vs. Schuchman.
129—Fulton vs. Meyers.
130—Connolly vs. McArdle.
131—Lefevere et al. vs. Jacobs.
132—Pickert vs. Kalli.
133—Drew et al. vs. Wyman.
134—Hoffman vs. Green.
135—D'Anglu vs. Morusunt.
New issues:
136—Towes vs. Holbrook.
137—Schleifer vs. Noelker.
138—Kelly vs. Kent.
139—Dawes vs. Aaron.
140—Hatfield vs. O'Conner.
141—Stewart et al. vs. Martin.
142—Friedlander et al. vs. Metzgar.
143—Crow vs. Smith.
144—Brennan vs. Frank.
145—Mullaue vs. Bertroff (No. 1.)
146—Same vs. same (No. 2.)
147—Cumisky vs. Funch et al.
148—Conlin vs. Cantrel.
149—Hoffman vs. Gallagher.
150—Miller vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.
151—Knox, by Gu'n. vs. Kelly.
152—Knoblock vs. Ranges.
153—Mansfield vs. Strail.
154—Cashberg vs. Strail.
155—Dewey vs. Ransom.
156—Sullivan vs. Evans.
157—Clocke vs. Thompson.
158—O'Connel vs. Yates.
159—Reisig vs. Monahan.
160—Hecht vs. Wesserman.
161—Kennedy vs. Hough.
162—Sheehan vs. Glynn.
163—Day vs. Pitts (No. 1.)
164—Same vs. same (No. 2.)
165—Pond vs. Van Orden.
166—Kaiser et al. vs. Richardson.
167—Polhamus vs. Bogart.
168—Rhus et al. vs. Maber.
169—Sullivan vs. Alexandre et al.
170—Holler vs. Ahrens.
171—Sampson vs. Alexandre et al.
172—Crane vs. Hutson.
173—Weir vs. Levy.
174—Baxter et al. vs. West.
175—Farrel vs. Faxon et al.
176—Schmidt vs. Pfaff, President, &c., et al.
177—Schmidt vs. Gunther, President, &c.
178—Otto vs. St. Gabriel's Benevolent Society.
179—Marks vs. White.
180—Classen vs. Van Eltz.
181—Crow vs. Winterbottom.
182—Lingsweller vs. Gross.
183—Smith vs. Clark.
184—Krass vs. Lazarus.
185—Feuchtwager vs. Hart.
186—Hickey vs. Dalton.
187—Eno vs. Hamel.
188—Frobeson vs. Friede.
189—Feuchtwager vs. Hart.
190—Shipman vs. Raisbeck et al.
191—Dieckman vs. Loewy.
192—Badoureau vs. Sutton et al.
193—Rogers vs. Earle.
194—O'Connor vs. Moschowitz.
195—Page et al. vs. Platt.
196—Glaser vs. Cunningham.
197—Thompson et al. vs. Lawlor.
198—Kelley vs. Mack et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1035—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
600—Hexter vs. Brennan.
1902—Carmady vs. The Mayor.
195—Klohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1217—Wallace vs. McKenzie.
1218—Hecker vs. Smith.
1219—Cashberg vs. Dailey.
1220—Reed vs. Pray.
1221—Sanches vs. Dailey.
1223—Herman et al. vs. Oberle.
1097—Tyler vs. Stetson.
2019—Johnson vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1639½—Martin vs. Reuss.
69—Bender vs. Evarard.
1711—Hayward vs. Brennan.
562—Pomroy vs. O'Roberts.
1145—Kundst vs. Husted.
1028—Witte vs. Brown.
924—Christal vs. Driggs.
1892—Hanlon vs. The Mayor.
1672—Bischoff vs. Steinmetz.
1821—Lyddy vs. The Mayor.
1009—Houston, Adminx. vs. Washburn.
2156—(Order) Cohen vs. Goldstein.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1307—Hilsee vs. House.
47—Hirschkind et al. vs. Yenni.
74—Corsa et al. vs. Spencer.
946—Bernheimer et al. vs. Bender.
967—Martin vs. Zirker.
544—Pfeifer vs. Buckheister.

Nos.
316—Keating vs. Hall.
195—Allen vs. Gray.
1275—Murphy et al. vs. Stine, impl'd.
1276—Same vs. Same.
1277—Same vs. Same.
1039—Koehler vs. Gaynor.
5084—Brede vs Weber.
1466—Bernstein vs. Keyser.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
51—Archer et al. vs. Hagan et al.
73—Brook vs. King et al.
182—Hamburger vs. Maibach.
254—Meyers vs. Schultz.
342—Noble et al. vs. McGarr.
387—Simon vs. De Fries.
945—Shaw vs. Bramhall et al.
1174—The New-York Roofing Co. vs. James.

Nos.
1198—Grassmuck et al. vs. Pinckney.
816—Brannigan vs. Fox.
1233—Ball et al. vs. Hutter et al.
1234—Smillie et al. vs. Hutter et al.
1241—Slattery vs. Cahoun et al.
1544—Greer vs. Blair.
1428—Bell vs. Walker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John O'Halloran, homicide.
William Gallagher, robbery.
Otto Biskennholz, robbery.
James Campbell and John Coyle, robbery.
Amelia Lent and Jordan Butler, felonious assault and battery.
William Hagney, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Mullon, felonious assault and battery.
John Hays, larceny from the person.
John McGuire, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Giles vs. Downey; memorandum for counsel.
Smith vs. Mesick; order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Messentzer vs. Messentzer; Stewart vs. Richards; Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury vs. Hamill; memoranda.

In the matter of Witmark; the application must be denied; memorandum.

In the matter of Brinsmade; I do think that the provisions of the revised statutes are repealed by the section of the code in question; effect can be given to both without impairing either; writ dismissed without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Garey et al. vs. Maltby; motion again denied, without prejudice to a renewal on additional proofs; see opinion.

Reilly vs. Reymert et al.; judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Warner vs. Anderson; order granted for re-examination of the defendants.

THE NOVEMBER TERM OF THE COURTS.

The November Term of the State civil courts opens this morning. The assignments of Judges, to hold the various branches, are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Special Term—Judge Lawrence.
Chambers—Judge Donohue.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Brady.
Circuit, Part III.—Judge Van Vorst.
Oyer and Terminer—Judge Barrett.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Monell, and Judges Sedgwick and Speir.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Curtis.
Chambers and Special Term—Judge Freedman.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Joseph F. Daly and Loew.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Robinson.
Chambers—Judge Larremore.

The assignment of Judge Van Vorst, of the Superior Court, to hold a branch of the Supreme Court, prevents the holding of Trial Term, Part 1, of the former Court during the present term.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 88c.; No. 2 Spring, 83⅛c. cash; 83c. November; 84¼c. December; No. 3 Spring, 76c.; Rejected, 75c. Corn in fair demand, unsettled, and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 70¼c. cash; 68¾c. November; 66c. all the year; Rejected, 68c.; in the Ear, 58c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 46½c. cash; 45¼c. November; Rejected, 40½c.@41c. Rye steady at 82c.@83c. Barley—Cash Barley is cornered; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 32; November closed at $1 09; No. 3 Spring, 93c.@99c. Pork in fair demand and lower; $16 62½ all the year; $17 45, February. Lard steady at 12c.@12½c., spot; 11½c., February. Bulk Meats firm and scarce; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10c., packed. Whisky quiet at 96½c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c. On the open board in the afternoon Wheat closed at 83¼c., November; 84⅜c., December. Corn, 70c., cash; 68⅞c., November. Oats unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn 13,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Lake and Rail Import for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 112,980 bushels; Corn, 64,400 bushels; Oats, 69,600 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 58,354 bushels; Corn, 20,736 bushels; Oats, 12,117 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 4,800 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1@$1 10; do. No. 2 do., 98c.@99c.; Chicago No. 2, 94c.@95c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12. Corn firm; weather unfavorable for outdoor operations; sales of No. 2 Western at 83c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley irregular; Canada, $1 30@$1 35; Western, $1 20@$1 25. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 20@$1 45. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—Flour steady, and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls. Wheat firm; sales of 2 cars No 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 11 ₱ bushel; No. 1 White Michigan, held at $1 26 ₱ bushel; extra do. at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn steady; sales of 3,000 bushels new, at 83c. ₱ bushel; old held at 88c. ₱ bushel. Barley active; sales of 65,000 bushels Canada, at $1 40; 6,500 bushels do. at $1 39½; 14,700 bushels do. on private terms. Corn-Meal—$37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-Feed unchanged; Shorts $21, Ship-Stuffs $23, Middlings $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, and $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 35,700 bush. Barley, 380,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Barley, 5,400 bushels Peas, 588,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Flour steady; demand for best grades; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extras, $4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $5 50@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $5 37½@$5 62½; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 15@$1 17; Amber, $1 25. Rye firm at $1 07. Corn firmer; Yellow, 89c.@90c.; Mixed Western, 83c. Oats improving; White, 55c.@60c.; Mixed, 55c.@56. Petroleum depressed; nominally 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Refined; 5c.@5⅛c. for Crude in bulk; 8¼c. in bbls. Whisky firm at $1 01. Butter easy; New-York and Bradford County choice, 37c.@40c.; Western choice, 30c.@32c.; choice Western Rolls, 32c.@34c. Cheese quiet but firm; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c.; do. Western, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs easy; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 27c.; Western, 26c.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 mixed, 72½c.@75c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 49½c.@50c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 12½. Rye higher at 88c.@89c. Whisky easier at 98c.@99c. Pork quiet at $20 50. Dry Salt Meats—More doing; packed lots, Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Bacon quiet; only an order trade. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $4 75@$5. Bacon, $5 50@$5 75; Butchers', $5 75@$6; Extra, $6 25@$6 40. Cattle in good demand, but offerings consist of low grades; prices range from $1 50@$4. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash $1 16½; No. 3 do., $1 11½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12½; Extra do., $1 17; Amber Michigan, $1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 03½. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, 76c.; New, 68c.; November, 66½c.; December, 65½c.; January, 66c.; Low Mixed, 75c.; New, 67c.; no grade, 72c.; New, 59½c. Oats a shade better; No. 2 and Michigan, 49c.; White, 51c. Freights firmer; Wheat to Buffalo, asking, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Cloverseed, $5 35. Receipts—21,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Flour dull and lower; Treble Extra, $4 75@$5 50; Choice, $5 75@$6 25. Corn easier; Mixed, 98c.@$1. Pork advanced, $23 40. Sugar dull and lower; Common, 6⅝c.; good fair to fully fair, 7½c.@8½c.; Prime, 8¾c. Molasses dull and lower; Common, 53c.; Prime to strictly Prime, 60c.@63c. Coffee steady; no stock in first hands; Ordinary to Prime, 17c.@20c. Corn-meal firmer at $3 60@$3 65. The following is the stock on hand: Corn-meal, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 56,000 bbls.; Pork, 800 bbls.; Lard, 500 tcs., 1,500 kegs; Bacon, 1,000 casks; Hams, 300 tcs.; Dry-salted Meats, 250 casks. Exchange—New-York sight, par; Sterling, $5 31. Gold, $1 09¾.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1, 93c.; No. 2, 85⅝c., spot; 83⅞c. November; 84c. December. Oats easier and in light demand; No. 2, 46¾c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 80c. Rye strong and higher; No. 1, 90c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 Spring, spot, $1 12½; November, $1 10; No. 3 Spring, 96½c. Provisions weak. Pork, $19 cash. Lard, 12c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,500 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Flour steady. Wheat held higher; Red, $1 03@$1 08. Corn steady; new, 60c.@62c. Oats steady at 52c.@56c. Rye steady at 92c.@93c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firmer, not quotably higher. Lard easier, not quotably lower; Summer, 12½c. spot; 12¼c. next week; prime Steam 12c. first half of November. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon steady, Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 96c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain scarce and firm; no stock. Pork firm and scarce. Lard quiet and weak at 14½c.@15c. Bulk Meats—Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders scarce and firm at 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides—None here.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—New in request at unchanged prices; old High Mixed Shelled, 77c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard White in car lots, 9½c., State Test, 11½c.; 1c.@2c. higher in a small way.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Wheat and Rye quiet; no sales. Corn dull, but more firmly held; small lots of old held at 90c. Oats—Supply free; present dullness increasing stock; range from 59c.@61c. for Mixed White. Barley in fair demand; sales of 5 cars No. 2 Two-rowed State at $1 21, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Six-rowed State on private terms. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33½c. Resin firm; Strained, $2 05. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $2 60; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 60. Tar steady at $1 90.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Cattle dull; prices unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs fairly active at 10c.@15c. lower; common to extra, $5 40@$6 40; receipts, 25,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 31.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. C. 5s '81	112⅝
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	98¾
1,000	U. P. Land G't	85⅞
500	Western Union	79½
300	do.......b3	79½
200	do.......s3	79½
1200	Pacific Mail	45⅝
400	do.......s3	45⅝
200	N. Y. C. & H	102⅜
100	do.......s3	102¼
100	do.	102¼
300	do.	102⅜
200	Erie Railway..o	28⅝
100	do.	28⅝
300	do.	28½
100	do.	28⅝
25	Union Pacific	34½
700	do.	34⅜
500	do.	34¼
200	do.......s3	34⅜
600	Harlem	130
1000	Lake Shore..s3	80½
100	do.......b3	80⅝
1000	do.	80⅝
17	do.	80⅞
1100	do.	80⅝
100	do.......s5	80⅝
200	North-western.s3	37½
100	do.	37¾
200	do.	37⅞
100	New-Jersey Cen	106¼
100	do.	106½
200	Tol. & Wab	29¾
200	do.	29⅞
100	Rock Island	97¾
100	do.......b3	98
200	do.	98
100	do.......b3	98⅛
200	do.	98⅛
100	do.......s3	98⅛
700	do.......b3	98¼
400	do.	98¼
200	St. Paul	32¾
100	do.	33
100	do.	32⅞
200	St. Paul Pref	50½
60	Ft. Wayne	91⅝
27	Morris & Essex	98
300	Del., Lack. & W	108⅜
200	do.......b3	108½
500	do.	108½
400	Ohio & Miss	28
100	C. C. & I. C	9¾

MONDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

Financial affairs were very quiet during the week which closed on Saturday last, and the course of business was not marked by any interesting events or significant changes. There was a general indisposition to enter into new engagements to any large extent. Some ascribed this feeling to the near approach of the Fall elections, and possibly this may be the cause of it, at least, in part. It is seldom, at this season of the year, that such indifference has been manifested, especially among speculators, the dullness on the Stock Exchange at intervals having approached the usual inactivity of Midsummer. After all, it is not strange that the situation this year should differ from previous years, as there are so many new elements at work, growing out of the panic of last year. The prices of produce and domestic fabrics are unusually low, and the Western crop movements have been late and very irregular this Fall. Herein probably lies the real explanation of the existing condition of affairs in financial circles. We are steadily clearing away the remaining débris of the panic, and this is seen in the occasional mercantile failures. It is a cheering sign that no failures have occurred upon the new business of the year, which has been conducted with great conservatism and a much nearer approach to a cash basis than formerly. The liquidations forced by the panic, it is generally believed, are approaching a close, and when these are over the progressive spirit of the American people and the remarkable recuperative ability of the country, as shown in the past under trying circumstances, will no doubt restore prosperity to us once more.

The general trade of the City was quite moderate during the week in a wholesale way, but the change in the weather at the close started quite an active business among the retail merchants. The total merchandise imports (including $1,090,354 dry goods) were $4,770,530, against $4,522,092 for the corresponding week of 1873 and $6,487,625 in 1872. This shows a very even movement in imports as compared with last year, but a large falling off from 1872, which was remarkable for heavy importations. The exports of specie and bullion were only $400,120. The export clearances of domestic produce were $4,743,516, against $6,404,434 in 1873 and $5,366,824 in 1872. This decline in our export trade at this season is to be deeply regretted, as we should be shipping largely of our surplus products. The decline in cotton, wheat, flour, petroleum and other products has something to do with the decrease in the value of our exports, but the ill-advised movements of the Grangers are at the bottom of it. Last year, in the midst of the worst panic ever witnessed in this country, Great Britain was forced to buy our cereals, and ship us gold in payment therefor. This so elated the Grangers and the farmers of the West, and also of the Pacific coast, that this year they held back wheat when there was every evidence of a large crop in Europe. The folly of this course is now plainly seen, but it is too late to remedy it. Russia, Austria, Hungary, and other European countries, having a surplus of grain, have been steadily supplying the English market, while we have been piling up our surplus products in the granaries of the West and the warehouses of the receiving ports. In consequence of this prices have been steadily declining, and during the week Spring wheat sold as low as 81¼ cents in Chicago and $1 here. These are the lowest prices current for a long time past. The shrinkage in the value of wheat has naturally decreased the consumptive demand for merchandise, and thus trade suffers. Had producers met the European demand early in the season they would have realized much higher prices for wheat than those now current. As it is they are heavy sufferers from their own folly, and the country generally is unfavorably affected. The masses, it is true, have the benefit of cheap food, and there is some consolation in this; its bearing on the future is also important. We have now had a decline in everything except the price of labor, and as cheap food does away with the last excuse for high labor, we may reasonably expect a fall here. With cheap food and cheap labor our prostrate industries will revive, and general trade improve throughout the country. The cotton movement at all the ports was large during the week, the receipts having been 150,031 bales, against 127,976 bales the previous week, and the exports, 76,213 bales, against 52,694 bales for the same week last year. The total receipts since Sept. 1 this year are 651,253 bales, against 471,875 bales last year; and the exports, 234,051 bales, against 155,887 bales last year. It will be seen from the above figures that the Southern planters have marketed their Cotton freely, thus ignoring the example of the Western Grangers.

The November disbursements begin to-day. The General Government has to disburse about $15,000,000 gold on account of interest on the public debt, the great bulk of which is due to European bondholders. The registered bonds are held chiefly in this country, and the interest thereon will be paid out during the current week; but the coupon bonds, the issue of which is very much larger than the registered, are mostly owned abroad, and the interest is likely to come out slowly. In addition to the November interest, $25,000,000 5-20 bonds, previously called in, are due. The Syndicate have to settle for $15,000,000, and the general public for $10,000,000. It is generally understood that the Syndicate have settled, or are prepared to settle, in called bonds and coupons. Their purchases of coupons abroad will cause the actual coupon interest payments to be smaller than usual. The chief interest felt in this matter is how the outside public intend to settle for their $10,000,000. Some have no doubt provided themselves with called bonds, but if the majority turn in gold, then the bank reserves will be further depleted, and the money market may possibly be affected, as the gold turned in will only come out again as called bonds are presented for payment. New-York City will pay out about $3,500,000; other, but less important, disbursements also take place at this point.

The monetary situation has been characterized by ease, and Stock Exchange borrowers have been accommodated at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call, while prime business paper has been taken outside of the banks at 5½@7½ ₱ cent., according to date. Time loans in currency have been made at 3@4 ₱ cent. for thirty days, 4½@5 ₱ cent. for sixty days, and 5@5½ ₱ cent. for ninety days. Gold loans for the balance of the year have been made at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. for use. The bank statement shows a net loss in the reserve of $660,275. The total reserve of the banks this week is $71,642,700, against $72,416,000 last week. The excess of reserve is now $15,179,525; last week it was $15,839,800. The principal changes in the statement are a decrease of $1,564,100 in specie, and an increase of $790,800 in legal tenders. The loss in specie is due to the absorption of gold by the Treasury for Customs, and possibly the withdrawal of some gold from the market in order to advance the borrowing rates in the Gold Room. The increase in legal tenders arises from remittances to the banks from Washington, on account of national bank notes sent there for redemption. The following table shows the comparative condition of the averages of the banks for the past three weeks:

	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.
Loans	$282,275,200	$281,873,500	$281,958,500
Specie	15,007,800	13,585,200	12,021,100
Legal tenders	60,697,000	58,830,800	59,621,600
Deposits	230,122,700	226,304,800	225,852,700
Circulation	25,000,500	25,013,500	25,057,500

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Oct. 24.	Oct 31.	Differences.
Specie	$13,585,200	$12,021,100	Dec. $1,564,100
Legal tendrs.	58,830,800	59,621,600	Inc. 790,800
Total reserve.	$72,416,000	$71,642,700	Dec. $773,300
Reserve required ag't deposits	$56,576,200	$56,463,175	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements.	$15,839,800	$15,179,525	Dec. $660,275

The gold speculation was tame, and fluctuated between 110 and 110¼, with nearly all the business at 110⅛. Cash gold was dear for daily use, as high as 1-16 having been paid by borrowers. The foreign exchanges were weakened by the increased dearness of cash gold, and the closing business on Saturday was at $4 83¾ for prime bankers' 60 days' Sterling, and $4 87½ for demand.

The Stock Exchange speculation was dull throughout the week. In the early dealing the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares were heavy and lower, but at the close prices advanced and the market was firm. Erie was the weak spot of the market at the opening, and declined from 30⅛ to 27¾ on Capt. Tyler's report, which virtually proposes to build almost an entire new road, at a cost which neither Erie nor any other road could stand at the present time; the stock finally rallied to 28⅝. Western Union declined from 80¼ to 78⅞, the lowest price being made on a report that the President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company had sold out his stock and resigned, and also that some conferences had been held by parties interested in the direct cable. What significance, if any, was to be attached to these movements did not transpire, and Western Union recovered to 79⅝. Lake Shore fell off from 80⅜ to 79⅜, and afterward rose to 80⅝. Rock Island declined from 97¾ to 96⅜, and closed at 98¼. New-York Central advanced to 102⅜ and Harlem to 130. Pacific Mail declined from 46⅛ to 44½ on the accidents to the steamers City of Peking and Costa Rica. There was some dissatisfaction current on the belief that the news about the City of Peking was known on the street and traded in before it reached the officers and directors of the company. North-west Common declined from 37⅜ to 36¼, and subsequently reached 37⅞. Adams Express fluctuated between 113 and 116, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph between 15½ and 19. The other fluctuations were less important, and will be found in our tables below. Government Bonds were firm and higher at the close. Railway Mortgages were lower early in the week, but afterward improved.

The following table reflects the course of the markets, as shown by comparison of the highest, lowest, and closing prices of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange for the week, with the closing prices of the same securities for the corresponding week of last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1773. Nov. 1.
U. S. new 5s, coup., '81	113	112	112¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	106¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117¾	117½	117¾	112¼
American Gold	110¼	110	110⅛	108⅛
Bill's on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 83½	$4 83¾	106¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	102⅜	100⅝	102⅜	83⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	98¼	96⅜	98¼	87⅛
Pacific Mail	46⅛	44½	45⅜	28¾
St. Paul Common	33	31⅞	32⅞	24½
St. Paul Preferred	50½	50	50½	47
Western Union	80¼	78⅞	79½	49⅝
Union Pacific	34½	33½	34⅜	16⅜
Lake Shore	80⅝	79⅜	80⅝	63
Toledo and Wabash	30¾	29	29⅞	37¼
North-western Common	37⅞	36¼	37⅞	35¼
North-western Pref	53½	52	53	58
Delaware & Lackawana	108½	107¼	108½	83½
New-Jersey Central	106½	104½	106½	85½
Panama	114¼	113½	114	82½
Erie	30⅛	27¾	28½	44½
Ohio & Mississippi	28¼	27½	28	23⅜
C., C. & Indiana Central	10⅛	8¾	9¾	18
Harlem	130	128½	130	102½

The Assistant Treasurer during the week disbursed $2,531,000 on account of interest, and redeemed $95,300 5-20s. The Customs receipts were $2,097,000.

The following are the imports at this port during the current calendar year:

January	$30,214,665	Sept. 12	$6,958,507
February	34,616,354	Sept. 19	6,639,952
March	42,448,552	Sept. 26	7,503,092
April	40,560,095	Oct. 3	6,632,465
May	40,532,709	Oct. 10	6,479,189
June	32,446,690	Oct. 17	6,602,070
July	28,277,774	Oct. 24	4,760,918
August	35,367,825	Oct. 31	4,770,530
Sept. 5	6,771,208		
Total since Jan. 1			$342,097,845
In corresponding period 1873			341,939,129
In corresponding period 1872			379,980,030

The exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie, during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January	$26,116,023	Sept. 12	5,907,998
February	23,096,973	Sept. 19	4,591,531
March	24,965,895	Sept. 27	4,354,724
April	25,759,359	Oct. 3	5,278,759
May	35,661,012	Oct. 10	8,866,219
June	36,466,582	Oct. 17	5,240,286
July	29,939,116	Oct. 24	5,552,953
August	30,151,788	Oct. 31	4,743,516
Sept. 5	5,538,077		
Total since Jan. 1			$281,403,297
In corresponding period 1873			244,490,796
In corresponding period 1872			189,845,163

The exports of Gold and Silver for the current calendar year have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	Sept. 12	$723,088
February	2,980,860	Sept. 19	400,187
March	2,527,823	Sept. 26	4,354,724
April	2,467,005	Oct. 3	220,429
May	12,775,800	Oct. 10	206,762
June	6,913,775	Oct. 17	315,204
July	2,798,050	Oct. 24	448,058
August	8,138,104	Oct. 31	400,120
Sept. 5	472,244		
Total since Jan 1			$48,842,719
In corresponding period, 1873			43,804,520
In corresponding period, 1872			63,948,087

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office for the current calendar year, have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,201
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,638	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,608,006	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
August	13,827,038	August	4,927,700
Sept. 5	2,761,000	Sept. 5	2,887,000
Sept. 12	2,892,000	Sept. 12	313,000
Sept. 19	2,440,000	Sept. 19	281,000
Sept. 26	2,515,700	Sept. 26	173,000
Oct. 3	2,386,100	Oct. 3	198,000
Oct. 10	2,383,800	Oct. 10	162,000
Oct. 17	1,966,000	Oct. 17	106,719
Oct. 24	2,057,400	Oct. 24	94,296
Oct. 31	2,097,000	Oct. 31	2,531,000
Since Jan. 1	$101,464,632	Since Jan 1	$58,223,941
Same period '73	107,432,358	Same period '73	58,833,199
Same period '72	129,155,269	Same period '72	66,933,177

The coupons due Nov. 1, on the gold scrip of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid in gold, on presentation, after Nov. 2, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce to-day have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	45	Leather, sides	6,405
Brandy, pks	14	Molasses, bbls	74
Beans, bbls	219	Oil-cake, pks	451
Flour, bbls	13,845	Pork, pks	394
Meal, bbls	600	Cut-meats, pks	240
Wheat, bushels	152,904	Lard, tcs	855
Corn, bushels	55,147	Lard, kegs	80
Oats, bushels	66,427	Butter, pks	3,164
Malt, bushels	1,500	Cheese, pks	6,857
Barley, bushels	49,538	Peanuts, bags	93
Peas, bushels	13,500	Resin, bbls	4,408
Grass-seed, bags	80	Syrup, bbls	50
C. S. Oil, bbls	342	Spelter, pcs	1,003
Copper, bbls	7	Spirits Turp., bbls	986
Copper, bars	378	Stearine, pks	50
Cotton, bales	5,355	Starch, pks	200
Dried Fruit, pks	40	Skins, bales	24
Eggs, bbls	623	Tea, pks	19
Hemp, bales	14	Tallow, pks	113
Hops, bales	521	Tobacco, hhds	471
Flax-seed, bags	158	Tobacco, pks	360
Hides, No	4,083	Wine, pks	142
Hides, bdls	314	Wool, bales	407
Lead, pigs	2,790	Whisky, bbls	422

ASHES—Dull; prices unchanged; stock, 1,521 bbls., including 1,316 bbls. Pots and 205 bbls. Pearls.

BEES WAX—Has been moderately inquired for on the basis of 30c.@31c. for Yellow.

COCOA—The market has been quite dull for most kinds. Holders, however, have been generally firm in their views. Maracaibo quoted at 27c.@29c. Caracas at 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quotations as in our last. No invoice dealings reported. Stock of Rio, in first hands, 7,000 bags, (J. Sergeant's cargo, mentioned in our last,) against 61,428 bags Rio and Santos, same time last year. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 16,476 bags, and 20,600 mats, including 20,600 mats Java, 3,729 bags Maracaibo, 6,769 bags Costa Rica, 1,899 bags Laguayra, 1,334 bags Manila, 1,008 bags Mexican, 835 bags Ceylon, 666 bags Savanilla, and 236 bags Porto Rico. Stock of other than Rio and Santos same time last year, 7,401 mats, and 4,688 bags.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Meets with a comparatively ready sale on the basis of previous figures; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses, do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—There has been a very light movement reported in most kinds, within the range of previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been held more firmly for early delivery, on, however, a restricted business, mostly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,115 bales, (of which 609 bales were placed on last evening,) including 956 bales to shippers, and 159 bales to spinners. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c. Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c; Good Middling, 15¾c. ₱ ℔. A fairly active movement has been reported for forward delivery, with prices quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ ℔. higher, influenced, in part, by lighter receipts at the ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,200 bales, of which 10,300 bales were on last evening, and 9,900 bales to-day, with 2,400 more bales at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; December, 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; January, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; February, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; March, 15 23-32c.; April, 16c.; May, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; and June, 17 7-16c. ₱ ℔., closing firm. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,355 bales, including 1,784 bales from Norfolk, 1,121 bales from Savannah, 2,113 bales from New-Orleans, and 337 bales per railroad.

The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 19,160 bales....the week's exports hence have been 11,474 bales. Also 61 bales Sea Island....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 204,311 bales, (including 173,640 bales to Great Britain, and 30,671 bales to the Continent,) against 151,119 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

DRUGS AND DYES—The market has been without notable activity, but values have been fairly supported.

DYE-WOODS—Stocks of most kinds have been very light, and prices have been well maintained, on, however, a limited business. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 50@$23, currency; Jamaica do., $23; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $175, gold, ₱ ton. Stock in first hands confined to 2,500 tons Lima Wood and 107 tons Japan Wood.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds of stock, prices of which have been without important alteration.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in some request on the basis of $2 25 for full count.

FISH—The demand for the principal descriptions has been good, and values have been well supported in nearly all instances. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$16; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7 25; Smoked Herrings at 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally very quiet since our last, with prices ruling in favor of buyers. Some demand has been noted for lines of shipping Extras at about current quotations, but not of much magnitude. Trade and Family brands taken in small lots only to meet pressing wants. Offerings of most descriptions fair and increasing. The sales since our last have been 10,350 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$3 85, chiefly at $3 40@$3 75; our Flour at $1@$5 65; inferior to Fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 55, chiefly at $3 90@$4 05 for poor, and $4 35@$4 55 for good to choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 85@$5; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 80, mostly at $5 35@$5 65; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 70@$5 10, mainly at $4 85@$5; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $4 90@$5 75, and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,600 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, chiefly State and City Mills product....Southern Flour without further important alteration; sales, 780 bbls....Rye Flour also unchanged; sales, 375 bbls....Corn-meal held rather more firmly, including Brandywine at $5 10, but without much activity. Sales equal to 550 bbls.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, with a more active inquiry noted, especially for No. 2 for export; offerings less urgent, of all grades. Winter Wheat has been in comparatively limited supply, and held more confidently, but quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 137,000 bushels at $1 04½@$1 05, chiefly at $1 05 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat (which was most freely dealt in); $1 5½@$1 06 (reported) for choice do.; $1 03½@$1 05 for fair to choice new No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 02@$1 03 for good to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 07@$1 15 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 09@$1 17 for No. 1 Spring; $1@$1 01 for new No. 3 Spring; $1@$1 16 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 13@$1 20 for very poor to choice new Red Western, chiefly car lots; $1 15, in part, for old do., in store; $1 20@$1 25 for about fair to very choice new Amber Western, and $1 23@$1 36 for poor to extra choice White do....Corn has been quoted rather firmer as to price on, however, a restricted business. The trade and export call has been limited, and the speculative inquiry has been less confident. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 90½c. for do., free on board, for London, with freight at 5½d.; 92c.@93c. for High Mixed and Yellow do., (small lots;) 83c.@85c. for new and old Mixed Western; 77c.@82c. for new do., car stock, and 95c. for Round Yellow. And for forward delivery, 56,000 bushels prime old Mixed Western at 92c.@92½c., closing at 92c., ₱ bushel....Rye in very moderate request, chiefly for export, with 8,400 bushels Canada, in bond, purchased, to arrive, at 90c.; car stock quoted at 88c.@90c....Barley has been in fair demand, but the advanced prices claimed have been checking operations. Some holders of Canada West have been storing supplies rather than accept current rates. Sales have been made of 27,500 bushels Canada West at $1 45, closing with up to $1 47@$1 48 asked. Of French Barley, further purchases by cable have been made of 1,000 quarters, on private terms...Barley Malt dull and irregular...Canada Peas in somewhat better demand, with $1 07 bid, and up to $1 10 asked for stock, to arrive, in bond....Oats have been quoted a trifle dearer, on limited offerings of stock, and a moderately active inquiry, chiefly on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 58½c.@61c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 59c. for poor, and 60c.@60½c. for fair to good average lots, with 60½c. bid for prime afloat; 59c.@62c. for White Western, mostly at 60½c.@61c. for good average lots; and 60c. for good Mixed State, afloat....Feed quiet; quoted at from $21@$32 ₱ ton....The week's exports hence for European ports include 18,633 bbls. Flour, 711,537 bushels Wheat, 301,149 bushels Corn, 8,535 bushels Rye, and 6,009 bushels Peas....Stocks of Grain on the New-York Canals this morning included 1,469,900 bushels Wheat, 679,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 322,300 bushels Barley, and 371,000 bushels Oats.

HARDWARE—The market has been comparatively steady, as a rule, but the dealings in most kinds of stock have been on a very limited scale.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in rather better request, and has been quoted steady, including shipping grades at 55c.@65c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05. Clover, 50c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c. Straw has been selling slowly, including Rye, at 45c.@60c.; Oat, 45c.@55c.; and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Dull at previous prices. Stock estimated at 75 bales American, 115 tons Russian, 97,123 bales Manila, 1,229 bales other foreign, 11,000 bales Jute, and 9,000 bales Jute Butts, against 105 bales American, and 131,828 bales foreign (of all kinds) same date last year.

HIDES—Have been comparatively slow of sale, though buyers have had the advantage as to prices. The week's receipts have been 71,558 Hides and 285 bales do. Sales, 42,550 Hides and 7 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,670 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., at 25¾c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,645 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, water-damaged and Seconds, 21@22 ℔s.; 1,650 Dry Matadero, 24 ℔s.; 570 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 12 ℔s.; 3,850 Dry Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 21 ℔s.; 870 Dry Rio Grande Seconds and Linings, 20 ℔s.; 8,625 Dry California, to arrive, 22@23 ℔s.; 2,195 Dry Central American, 20@21 ℔s., on private terms; 1,875 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔s., at 22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,035 Dry Mexican, 24 ℔s., on private terms; 7,295 Dry Texas, 22@23 ℔s., part at 22¼c., currency, 4 months, selected; 3,380 Dry Southern and Western, 18@25 ℔s.; 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 10 ℔s.; 990 Wet-salted Texas Hides and Kips, 22@50 ℔s., on private terms; 3,900 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., at 11¼c., currency; 7 bales Calcutta Cow on private terms. And to-day, 200 Wet-salted Southern, and 500 City Slaughter on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning was 192,400 Hides and 1,420 bales do., against 119,500 Hides and 624 bales do. same time last year. The stock now in first hands includes 100,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 47,000 Dry Montevideo, 14,400 Dry Rio Grande, 4,000 Dry Central American, 4,000 Dry Bogota, 1,000 Dry Tampico, 6,200 Dry Vera Cruz, &c., 300 Dry Port-au-Platte, 10,000 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 9,400 Salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 518 bales Calcutta Cow, 902 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been quite moderately sought after since our last on the basis of $1 50 for Eastern ₱ M. Lime has been selling rather slowly at about previous figures, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50@$1 60, afloat; State at 90c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 40@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 25, for home use and shipment, ₱ bbl. In Lumber the movements have been generally on a restricted scale, with prices quoted generally weak. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$19 for lots to order, and $13@$16 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $22@$30; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quotations unchanged. Sales, 45 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 80c.@85c., chiefly at 82c.@83c. ₱ gallon. No further additions reported to the supply in first hands.

NAILS—Business has been confined to job lots of stock on the basis of former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady, and in moderate request; sales 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 42½@$2 45, delivered, and 200 bbls. Pale at $6 25 ₱ 280 ℔s....Nothing new in Tar....City Pitch, dull at $2 50 ₱ bbl. ....Spirits Turpentine inactive and weak at 35c.@35½c. for merchantable....Stocks in yard this morning comprised 76,475 bbls. Resin, 895 bbls. Tar, 5,306 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 200 bbls. Crude do.

OIL-CAKE—There has been a fair demand for Western, for export, on the basis of $46, currency; but holders have been asking $46 50@$47, currency, ₱ ton, checking business; City very quiet and nominal. The week's receipts have been 3,947 pks.; exports, 33,636 pks.

PETROLEUM—Generally inactive, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5c.@5⅛c....Refined here at 11c., and at Philadelphia at 10⅞c.@11c....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....City Naphtha, 9¾c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted easier and irregular, on a restricted business; 275 bbls. sold in job lots at $20 25@$20 50; round lots quoted as available at $19 80 ₱ bbl; other kinds nominal. Nothing new for forward delivery....Dressed Hogs in good request, with City quoted at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats, quoted stronger in price, with a good demand noted. Sales embrace small lots of fresh bulk stock at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, 6¼c. for Shoulders, and 9½c. for Bellies, 1,000 Pickled Hams at 11¼c., 3,500 Smoked Hams, at 13c.@13¼c.; 900 Pickled Shoulders, at 8½c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 9¾c., 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12½c.; 25,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6⅞c. for Winter, options....Bacon in less request at about former rates; 200 bxs. City Long Clear sold, part at 10⅛c., quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; 95 bxs. do., for Cuba, at 10½c......Long and Short Clear, December and January options, quoted at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Short Clear, same options, at 9⅜c. ₱ ℔., without important dealings....Lard has been in fair demand, with Western quoted a shade higher on limited offerings; City rather weak. Sales for early delivery 440 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.@14⅛c.; 100 tcs. City at 13⅝c., quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c.; 140 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; and small lots of Refined at 14⅛c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 100 tcs. (new,) deliverable by November 10, at 13¼c.; 500 tcs., seller three months, at 11 15-16c., with December options quoted at 11 15-16c., and November held at 12¾c.; 500 tcs., February, at 12 1-16c.; 500 tcs., seller eight months, at 11⅞c., with seller six months quoted at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c. ₱ ℔....Beef dull as last quoted....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 517 pks. Pork, 3,448 pks. Beef, 4,684 bxs. Bacon, 4,750 pks. Lard, 14,968 bxs. Cheese, and 2,326 pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer have been very quiet and depressed in price; receipts, 18 bales; sales, 1,600 ℔s. Para on private terms. We quote: Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 52½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 62c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₱ ℔....Goat have been in limited demand and rather weak in price; receipts, 846 bales; sales, 57 bales Rio Hache, 20 bales Maracaibo, and 13 bales Mexican, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SEED—Clover rather steadier on a moderate demand; 500 bags reported sold on the basis of 9 5-16c. for prime. Other kinds dull, but values without important alteration.

SUGARS—Raw quiet on the previous nominal basis of 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for fair to good Refining. Sales to-day, 74 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c.; 8,000 bags Iloilo at 7¾c. And, last evening, 248 hhds. Refining Cuba at equal to about quoted rates, and 4,153 bags Iloilo at 7¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined dull, with prices favoring buyers.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 85,000 ℔s. good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔.; market firm....The week's exports of Tallow have been 524 hhds.... Stearine wanted, with best City quoted at 16¼c., and Western at 15¾c.@16c.; sales, 30 tcs. prime Western, to arrive next week, at 15⅝c. ₱ ℔....Of Grease, 20,000 ℔s. Brown sold at 7c. ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Arctic is held firmly at $1 15, gold, ₱ ℔., on a very light offering of stock, but is quiet.

WHISKY—Firmer and in moderate request; 150 bbls. sold at 99¼c.@99½c. Also, 100 bbls. Alcohol, on the basis of 98½c. ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a comparatively slow movement reported in nearly all lines in the local market since our last, with room on berth and tonnage offering less freely, and ship-owners evincing rather more confidence as to rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d. ₱ bushel; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., and 40 logs Maple at 20s.; and, by steam, 420 bales Cotton, in lots, on the basis of 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 1,200 bales do. (through freight) at equal to about 13-32d. ₱ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Peas at 6d.; 4,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 750 bbls. Apples, 400 pks. Seed, and 10,500 Staves, on private terms; 2,000 bxs. Cheese and 100 pks. Butter at 30s.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton; 300 tcs. Beef, part at 5s. ₱ tierce. Also a British ship, 1,026 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 750 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 250 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Grain, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel; 300 tons Provisions and 200 pks. Tallow, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil-cake, at 30s.; and 100 puncheons Molasses, at 25s....For London, by sail, 100 bales Hair, at 25s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour (reported) at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 200 bales Hops at ⅜d.@½d. ₱ ℔.; 200 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also a Norwegian bark, 628 tons, hence with about 3,400 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Cardiff, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce....For Shields, British bark, 450 tons, with equal to about 3,000 quarters Grain from Philadelphia, reported as on ship-owner's account....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 500 pks. Tallow and 60 tons Provisions at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 548 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d., with option of Bristol Channel, direct, at 3s. 5d.; a Norwegian bark, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, from Montreal, at 4s. 6d.; a British bark, with about 2,200 quarters do., from do., reported at 4s. 7½d. ₱ quarter; and a ship, 1,444 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence) 600 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 30 hhds. Bark at 52s. 6d.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel; 100 hhds. Tallow and 100 tons Hides at 30s. ₱ ton, and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.@37s. 6d. Also, a German brig, 237 tons, hence, with about 1,700 quarters grain, at 5s. 4d. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 100 pks. Provisions and 100 pks. Seed, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ ℔....For Oporto, a British brig, 174 tons, hence, with about 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at about 5s. ₱ bbl; and a Portuguese bark, 357 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on owner's account.... For Marseilles, an Italian brig, 296 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Residuum, reported at 3s. 9d.; 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., and 1,000 cases do., at 16¼c....For Melbourne, a British bark, with lumber, from Three Rivers, reported at 135s.... For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, 458 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $ ₱ bbl.; a Norwegian brig, 375 tons, (now here,) with about 225,000 feet Pine Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $18, gold, and primage; an American bark and schooner, with do., from do., reported at the same rate; and an American bark, with Timber, from do., reported at $20, net....For Bahia, a schooner, hence, with Flour, on the basis of $1 20 ₱ bbl. ....For the north side of Cuba, a British bark, with Coal, from Pictou, reported at $3, gold, ₱ ton; two schooners, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $9 and $8 50, gold; a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $10, currency; an American brig, out and back, (three trips,) at $5, net. ....For Demerara, a schooner, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11, gold....For the Windward, a brig, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11, gold. ....For Barbadoes, a schooner, about 200 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $950, gold....For Jamaica, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9, gold....For Porto Rico, a schooner, about 175 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,400, gold....For Cardenas, a schooner, about 400 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,600....For Richmond, Va., a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Darien, at $8 50....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Savannah, at $8....For New-York, two schooners, with Logwood, from Jamaica, reported at $4 and $4 50, currency; a brig, with do., from Hayti, at $4 75, currency; a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $8 50, with option of Providence, at $9; another, with do., from Mobile, at $10; and another, with do., from Milton, Fla., at $9@$10.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cotton—Demand fair; lower rates; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c., net receipts, 3,478 bales; gross, 5,062 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,281 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 71,718 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 1,119 bales; gross, 1,119 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,910 bales; sales, 950 bales; stock, 39,261 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,366 bales; exports, coastwise, 487 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,381 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The demand for Wool has been moderate, with sales of 937,000 ℔s. during the past week; quite a number of buyers are still in the market, but most of the holders are very unwilling to make concessions, and there is very little pressure to buy or sell; we have now had a quiet market since early in September, and, notwithstanding the depression in the goods trade, and stoppage of machinery, very little impression has as yet been made on prices; the only noticeable change has been in fine Fleeces, but a large portion of the stock of this description is withdrawn from the market, and will not be offered at present; the sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been 258,000 ℔s., principally XX, at 53c.@53½c., down to 50c. for X selections, but few desirable lots are to be found at these prices. Michigan Fleeces have been selling at 49c.@51c. Western Fleeces have been sold as high as 52c. for desirable lots of medium Wisconsin. Medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine Selections are very scarce and wanted. California Wool has met with a fair demand, the sales comprising 291,000 ℔s. Fall and Spring included; in the sales of Spring were 40,000 ℔s. of choice at 39c.@42c., as high prices as have been obtained at any time during the season. Fall, however is dull and neglected, and is arriving at so high a cost, compared with its condition and quality, that manufacturers are not willing to touch it; it is doubtful if it could be forced on the market except at a concession of from 3c.@5c. ₱ ℔. on cost price. Fall has been sold during the week at 24c.@26c. ₱ ℔., and these are about the highest figures that can be realized for the best lots now arriving; a fair quotation is from 20c.@26c., and dull at these prices. The sales embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, medium X and XX, at 50c.@57½c.; Michigan Fleeces, 49c.@51c.; Western and other Fleeces, 45c.@52c.; Delaine and Combing Fleeces, 56c.@61c.; low unwashed Combing, 38c.; Kentucky Combing, 46c.; Tubwashed, 50c.@57½c.; Scoured, 55c.@87½c.; super and extra Pulled, 44c.@56c.; California Spring, 22c.@42c.; do. Fall, 21c.@26c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Oct. 31, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front with lot 16.8 by 54 on Prospect place, south-west corner of Forty-third street, 146 feet west of First avenue, for $9,110, to Lucy A. Thomas, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. Dingee, Porter & Co., under a similar court order, Thomas Stewart, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story French-roof frame house with lot 16.8 by 100 on College place, south-east corner of Villa place, Mott Haven, Twenty-third ward, for $3,550, to Cornelius W. Van Voorhis. The property on West Sixty-third street, east of Tenth avenue, noticed for sale by D. M. Seaman, was not offered, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 31, amounts to $457,235, as against $290,880, the figures for the previous week. The sales made have continued to show a depressed market, and give but little encouragement for any increased activity just at present. The most important auction of the week was the sale on Monday by Messrs. Muller & Son of thirteen lots belonging to the Ferris estate, located on Eighth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, for $131 100 in the total. The schedule of sale embraced forty-six lots, but after the above had been disposed of, owing to the want of what was considered by the executors adequate bids, the balance of the property was withdrawn. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold in Brooklyn, on Monday, eighty-one lots for $15,330, and the average price realized was considered very low. It is to be hoped that we shall soon see some improvement in the market, but the signs of the times are not bright.

We are pained to announce the death of Mr. William H. Raynor, one of the best-known brokers and real estate operators on Pine street. As a man of great energy of character, firmness of purpose, and business capacity, the deceased was generally respected, and his loss will be felt.

THE WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for the present week, all at the Exchange unless noted, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 2.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 100, on Union street, Melrose, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., of the leasehold premises, Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 585 Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Theatre.

Wednesday, Nov. 4.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot, 25 by 75, on Delancey street, south-west corner of Lewis court, now rented at the rate of $4,000 per annum, and the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 299 Delancey street, adjoining above. Also similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.10 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100 feet south of Stanton street. Also similar sale, John A. Taylor, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot 25 by 106.6, No. 231 Broadway.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two houses with lots, each 20 by 75, Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, north side, between Carmine and Leroy streets.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. V. Kennedy, Esq. Referee, of a house with lot, 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 23 Clinton place.

Thursday, Nov. 5.

By James M. Miller. Supreme Court partition sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 99 Madison street, between Market and Catharine streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick-front building in front and a five-story brick tenement-house in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 482 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, W. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of four lots on West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, and four lots on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue, the eight lots together forming a plot in size 100 by 201.10 by 101.3 by 193.8.

By Blackwell & Utley, executor's sale to close estate of J. Doughty, deceased, of 2 gore lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, one 155 feet west of Second avenue, and the other 256.8 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the granite building and lot on the south east corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, known as Booth's Theatre, the lot having a front on Twenty-third street of 184 feet, and on Sixth avenue of 79 feet.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John B. Haskins, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 103 by 100, with buildings, on Ninth avenue, north east corner of Fifteenth street, and one lot adjoining on Ninth avenue, 14.4 by 100 by 23.7 by 100.5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 75 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 35.8 by 200.4 by 42 by 200.4, on West Seventy-ninth street, south side, extending through to Seventy-eighth street, 114.4 ft. west of Ninth avenue.

Friday, Nov. 6.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph O. Brown, Esq., Referee, of houses with lots, each 18.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 183.5 ft. west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot, 16.5 by 76, by 16.8 by 83.7, No. 110 Division street, north side, 39 ft. east of Allen street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 325 ft. west of First avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 22 by 74.2 by —— by 79.7, No. 246 West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of a house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-second street, south side, 150 feet East of Eighth avenue.

Saturday, Nov. 7.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicholl, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building with lot 25 by 96.2, No. 79 East Fourth street, north side, near the Bowery.

By James M. Miller, at Berger's Hotel, Fordham, Twenty-third Ward, public auction sale of seven lots, each 25 by 125, on Arthur street, west side, south of Jacob street; four lots, each 25 by 100, on Jacob street, south-east corner of Cambreling avenue, and one lot, 25 by 100, on Jacob street, north side, 50 feet east of Cambreling avenue, Fordham.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Prospect place, s. w. corner of 43d st., 146 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 16.8x54	$9,110

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

1 two-story French roof frame house and lot, College place, s. e. corner of Villa place, Motthaven, Twenty-third Ward, lot 16.8x100	$3,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 30.

Ludlow st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Delancey st., 20x87.6; Charles Beyer to Elizabeth Miller	$14,000
16th st., e. s., 238 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92; J. Kritsman to F. Wolfman	15,000
28th st., s. s., 56.6 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x60.4x19.5x60.4; Elizabeth Ulrich, as Executor of Charles Ulrich, to C. M. Ulrich	12,000
60th st. s. s., 391 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2x100.5; J. D. Taylor and Thomas Bruns to A. Dodd	20,500
Boulevard Grand, e. s., 23 ft. s. of 112th st., 102.11x75x125.11x28x52.4; 111th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 175x100.10; Elizabeth Bulkly, George G. and John Andrews, heirs of Benjamin and Elizabeth Andrews, George Bulkly, Hannah W., wife of G. G. Andrews, and Elizabeth N., wife of John Andrews, to Benjamin Andrews	nom.
112th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 50x100.11; Sophia A., wife of W. P. Dixon, to C. P. Dixon	38,000
121st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100.11; L. N. Jones to Joseph and W. C. Spears	10,000
Avenue C, w. s., 46 ft. s. of 17th st., 23x88; A. Hartwig to J. W. Starkner	17,500
Benson av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Rae st., 50x129.3; A. Pastor to Patrick Murray	1,100
Prospect av., easterly corner of Elizabeth, 100x150; West Farms; N. De Groot to Mary A. Mapes and Catharine A. Mapes	3,500
Washington av., w. s., 48 ft. w. of 6th st., 24x50; Henry Buel to R. Albrecht	1,500
Lower road from Spuyten Duyvil to Mosholu Post Office, adjoining lands of T. B. Myers, 4 711-1,000 acres; Bowie Dash to J. H. Dash	nom.
Same property; J. H. Dash to Louisa, wife of Bowie Dash	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, situate in the Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, in first-class neighborhood; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $23,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. [illegible], owner.

NO. 112 EAST 16TH ST.—FOR SALE CHEAP, a three-story high-stoop brick house; brown-stone trimmings. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE TRACT OF land, comprising about 250 lots, within four and a half miles of City Hall, New-York. It is situated in the town of Newtown, Long Island, about one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. The land is a level plateau about sixty feet above tide-water, and commands extensive views over the surrounding country. The freight railroad of the South-side Road runs at the foot of the hill adjoining the property. This route will probably soon be the main passenger line of the company. Horse cars from Hunter's Point and Grand Street Ferries run within a few blocks. Will be sold on easy terms. Improved City property would be taken in payment. For full particulars apply to

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—MAPS OF THE Summer Village of Mountainside are now ready to be delivered to owners, who will apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUED SALE.—JERE. JOHNSON'S EXchange, No. 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, 12 o'clock THURSDAY, Nov. 5. One hundred building lots on Schenectady av., Crown st., Albany and Troy avs., Brooklyn, thirty minutes from City hall, near Prospect Park. Sale absolute, highest bidder. Value, $200 to $900 each. Terms liberal. Maps at sales-room.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

MADISON AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., No. 144, brown-stone four-story full-size house to let, furnished. Apply to WM. BRUGIERE, No. 97 Pearl st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, 2D av., near 18th st.; four stories, brown stone; good order; will be rented exceedingly low.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—High stoop brown-stone house, newly painted. Inquire on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building; eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE—STORE TO LET; IN perfect order, 20x60, or 30x80: the best and cheapest place in the City. Apply there to Dr. DEEY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1874.

THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND Chicago Railroad Company will pay, on and after Monday, Nov. 2, at their office No. 20 Nassau st., the coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company maturing on that day, and will also pay the coupons on the Consolidated Bonds of the same company maturing Nov. 2, 1874.

J. M. C. RODNEY, Assistant Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

The November Coupons will be paid at maturity, as follows:

On the Flint and Holly Lease Bonds, at Mechanics' National Bank, New-York.

On Flint and Pere Marquette Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, at Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York. H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 26, 1874.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 2.

J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date. CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

PROPOSALS.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 11, 1874, for 3,000 barrels Flour. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POTATOES, COD-FISH, TEA, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 7, 1874, for Potatoes, Cod-fish, Tea, White Lead, Oil, Sheeting, &c. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $8. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

Insurance Stocks, and other first-class securities paying 10 to 12 per cent., at a large reduction below par.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

JERSEY CITY

7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1894,
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the second mortgage bonds of this company to the amount of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."

FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, ROBT. PURVIS, R. H. T. LEIPOLD, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Proposals will be received at the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November inst., inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE ELECTed the following officers of this bank:

DAVID SALOMON....President.
O. H. SCHREINER....First Vice President,

and to continue Cashier as heretofore.

FREDERICK KUHNE....Second Vice President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due 1st November, 1874, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d inst., at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.

ATTENTION!—TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTgage on this City, a large amount of money, in sums to suit. Will buy first and second mortgages. A. WARREN PLATT, No. 115 Broadway.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE PEREMPTORY SALE,
at auction,

Consisting in part of

RICH FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, DESSERT SETS,

Real Bronzes and Artistic Bronzes,

CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

Real Parian Marble Statuettes, Bohemian and Silesian Vases, Toilet Sets, Flower Stands, &c., &c.

FINE CRYSTAL TABLE SERVICES,

consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c.

The trade and the public are invited to attend.

To be sold by

EDWARD SCHENCK,
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,

on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 5 and 6,

At 11 o'clock each day.

Goods on exhibition Tuesday.

Every article guaranteed perfect.

Responsible packers in attendance.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1874.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER for sale at public auction, at the Naval Station, New-London, Conn., on MONDAY the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the Sectional Dry Dock now at that station.

This dry dock consists of five sections, each having a main tank 74 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches deep, with two end-floats, each 30 feet 10 inches long, 12 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches deep, with the necessary machinery.

The dock is calculated to receive a vessel 230 feet long, 46 feet beam, 16 feet draft of water, and 2,200 tons displacement.

The dock, and the inventory of articles to be sold with it, can be examined at any time before the day of sale on application to the commandant of the station.

Twenty per centum of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, the balance within ten days from the date of confirmation of sale by the department, and the dock purchased must be removed from the station within two weeks from the date of such confirmation.

If not confirmed, the money deposited will be returned.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the dock from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

BY W. R. MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL.

The TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY will sell at auction, at No. 4 Maiden lane, on WEDNESDAY THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 5, 6, and 7, each day at 10 o'clock A. M., their ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., consisting in part of:

Tea Sets, Salvers, Waiters, Ice-pitchers, Tea, Coffee, and Water Urns, Dinner and Breakfast Castors, Fruit-Stands, Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces, Epergnes, Pickle-Stands, Berry, Jelly, and Butter Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, Water Sets, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., together with a full line of fine Plated Table Cutlery. The above are all of the latest and most desirable styles—every article warranted triple-plate, and will positively be sold without limit. The attention of the trade, hotel and restaurant proprietors is called to this sale.

TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY,
JOHN E. SWEET, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)

French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.

REOPENED SEPT. 23.

French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New York.
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO 62 Bowery; Up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway; students acquire bookkeeping, arithmetic, Grammar, spelling without classes; writing lessons $3 per month; private rooms.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Fun's over; study begins. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TEACHERS.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A WELL-KNOWN French school offers his services in schools and families; highest references from prominent citizens. Address Dr. F. BERTHET, at Mr. Hammond's School, No. 892 6th av.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and colleges, (English or American;) highest city references. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

BOARD WANTED BY A FRENCH LADY OF position, in exchange for lessons and conversation; highest references. Address D. V., Times Up-town Office, [illegible].

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 11
BATAVIA....SAT., Nov. 7 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday..Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia....Nov. 4, 1 P. M. | Erin....Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
France....Nov. 7, 5 P. M. | Egypt....14, 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 5.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

Steam-ship ANDES....Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS....Nov. 27

FOR HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.

ETNA....Nov. 4
CLARIBEL....Nov. 19

The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA....Thursday, Nov. 5
CITY OF HAVANA....Thursday, Nov. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Nov. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamer City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Nov. 7, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE....Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES....Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....Dec. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF NEVADA....Wednesday, Nov. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN....Saturday, Oct. 31
PEMBROKE....Wednesday, Nov. 4

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin	$55	currency.
Steerage	$30	currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33	

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For [illegible]

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874. trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Application for admission may be made at the Law Library, University building, Washington square, daily at 4:30 P. M.

W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE N. W-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th..2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th..7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Wednes., 28th..10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th....7:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th.....7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 29th..8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 31st...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th....12:00 M.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 3..2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2..1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.......3:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th.......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th..9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.

JOHN H. PRATZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.

o26-law3mM

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Bonheim Birnbaum, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS Clerk.

o26-law3M.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES E. HOVEY and others against AUGUSTINE R. MACDONALD, an alleged bankrupt, filed on the 25th day of August, 1874. Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of said Court, sitting in bankruptcy, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on Oct. 9, 1874, all creditors of said Augustine R. Macdonald are hereby notified that, on the 14th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 179 Montague st., Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., proceedings and proofs will be taken, pursuant to said order, to ascertain whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount of the creditors of said alleged bankrupt at the time of filing said petition have petitioned that said Macdonald be adjudged a bankrupt.—Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1874.

o10-law-4wM* D. C. WINSLOW, Register, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. SICHER and DAVID E. SICHER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Charles L. Sicher and David E. Sicher, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Sicher Brothers, in the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1874. DAVID M. KOEHLER,

No. 395 Pearl street, New-York City,
and WILLIAM G. ROSS,
No. 38 Burling slip, New-York City,
Assignees.

o26-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman H. Roehrs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 17th day of October, A. D. 1874.

ERNST O. WIECHMANN, Assignee,
o19-law3wM* No. 403 Broadway, New-York City.